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FRONT COVER: The elimination of heat-affected and other harmful labour is one of the three major tasks of the technical revolution. Photo shows students of the People's Economy Institute studying this matter before a miniature blast furnace

INSIDE FRONT COVER: Workers of the Sariwon Towel Mill striving with an attitude of a master towards revolution to produce more and better goods

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Let Us Further Consolidate and Develop the Great Successes Achieved in the Building of a Socialist Countryside

KIM IL SUNG

(Speech Delivered at the National Congress on Agriculture
January 10, 1974)

Comrades,

On behalf of the Party Central Committee and the Government of the Republic and on my own, I would like to express deep thanks to all our cooperative farmers, management workers of the cooperative farms, Party workers and leading officials in the domain of agriculture who zealously worked on the agricultural front to develop the socialist rural economy, especially to reap an unusually rich harvest in agricultural production last year, and to the working class in different spheres, officials of state organs, teachers, student youths and officers and men of the People's Army and the People's Security Forces who actively assisted the countryside.

Last year many cooperative farms made a great leap forward in agricultural production by doubling or more than doubling it as compared to 1972. The world history of agriculture knows no instance of agricultural production doubled or more than doubled in a single year. We may say that last year we set a record in agricultural production startling the world. This great victory in the development of agriculture is possible only in Chollima Korea; it can be only won by our heroic people united as firm as a rock around the Workers' Party of Korea.

I am very much satisfied with the successes achieved in agriculture last year.

I am sure that all the comrades present at this congress are satisfied. I am also sure

that all the Korean people listened with excitement to your proud reports made on the rostrum of this congress and applauded them.

I highly appreciate the proud achievements you made in agricultural production last year and wish you new victories in the building of a socialist countryside in the future.

Over the last week we have summed up the great victory we won in agriculture last year. We must consolidate the successes achieved last year and bring about a new upswing in agricultural production, so that in 1974 and 1975 we will definitively hit the grain target envisaged in the Six-Year Plan. I am very much pleased that all the working people in agriculture are unshakably confident of their ability to hit this target and firmly determined to make a decisive advance in agricultural production.

Ten years ago we made public the *Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country*. We put forward the theses on the rural question at a time when people in capitalist countries were slandering the agricultural policy of socialist countries, claiming that they were not good at farming and that they could not catch up with the capitalist countries in agriculture however hard they might try to develop it.

When we made public the theses on the rural question some of our people, obsessed with capitalistic ideas, cast doubts as to whether we could carry out the tasks proposed

in the theses.

Our analysis at this congress of the construction of a socialist countryside during the past period has clearly proved that the achievements made in agriculture are tremendous and that, especially, material and technological foundations have been completely laid and full ideological preparations made to carry out the tasks proposed in the theses on the rural question. Since our Party is firmly resolved to capture both the material and ideological fortresses in building socialism and communism, there is no impregnable fortress for us and we will certainly carry the tasks defined by the theses on the rural question to successful fulfilment.

In her speech yesterday a girl workteam leader said that, using two tractors for every 100 *chongbo* of cultivated land, her workteam mechanized the farm work last year, considerably lessening the backbreaking work of the farmers. She expressed her resolve that if just two more tractors were supplied for each 100 *chongbo* of cultivated land, her workteam would, along the Party's line, carry out the comprehensive mechanization of farm work and let each farmer cultivate 10 *chongbo* of fields and completely free the farmers from toilsome work. At this congress many comrades made good speeches as she did.

When we published the theses on the socialist rural question many people regarded it as an ideal. But today it is turning into reality. We can confidently say that we have now entered an era of complete industrialization and modernization of agriculture.

Hearing your speeches at this congress I recollected the conversation I had with peasant Kim Je Won at the Namuri-bol Plain in Chaeryong in 1947.

Kim Je Won was a patriotic peasant and a peasant hero; he was the first to donate his rice to the country out of patriotism in the year following the agrarian reform. During the Fatherland Liberation War, he died a heroic death as becomes a peasant of the Republic, courageously fighting the enemy to the last moment of his life to defend the Republic. We will always remember him.

When we met Kim Je Won in 1947 we asked him which he thought was advisable: To build schools with the rice donated by our peasants to the state or to buy tractors from foreign countries. He said that it was a good idea for the state to buy tractors for the peasants with the donated rice, because the rich peas-

ants were exploiting them with their draught animals even after the peasants had become the masters of the land thanks to the agrarian reform in the countryside; but he added that after hearing what the General said today, he thought it would be better to build schools with the rice. I proposed to him to set up farm machinery hire stations on the one hand and build a university on the other, although the country was not yet rich enough.

It seems as if it were only yesterday when we chatted with peasant Kim Je Won and made this resolution. But 26 years have already drifted by. During this period really great changes have taken place in our countryside. In our countryside today, there are a large number of tractors and their drivers and the peasants do farming with machines. And young intellectuals trained at the universities, agricultural colleges and other institutes of higher learning have gone out to the countryside to help in the three revolutions and guide farming on a scientific and technological basis. What a glad and proud thing it is!

The steps taken by our Party after liberation were entirely correct and peasant Kim Je Won was also right. Recollecting that time, I have been again convinced that when the Party Central Committee works together with the peasants, there will be nothing impossible for us.

Our Party has been firmly adhering to the principle of energetically pressing ahead with the struggle to occupy both the material and ideological fortresses in the construction of a socialist countryside. Our Party has, on the one hand, built a host of tractor, chemical fertilizer, power and trailing farm machine plants and other plants for agriculture and, on the other, founded many universities and colleges to develop a huge number of new intellectuals firmly armed with Marxism-Leninism and our Party's *Juche* idea. The young intellectuals trained at our institutes of higher learning have gone to the rural districts, where they are now carrying on a dynamic work of equipping our agricultural working people with our Party's monolithic ideology.

Our Party has so far achieved enormous successes in the construction of a socialist countryside by powerfully pushing ahead with the struggle to capture both the ideological and material fortresses. In former days, our people were far removed from modern civili-

zation and did not even understand what industry meant. But today, they have already completed the irrigation and electrification of agriculture and are now carrying on the overall mechanization and chemicalization; they have entered a new age of industrialization and modernization of agriculture. This is a great victory of our Party's revolutionary policy of agriculture.

In this age of overall industrialization and modernization of agriculture in our country, we are in a position to free our farmers for good, in the near future, from the difficult, backbreaking work that has been handed down over thousands of years. This immensely delights our people and greatly inspires the revolutionary people of the world.

Like you comrades present at this congress, I am overjoyed and greatly proud of the great achievements our people have made in the building of a socialist countryside. I firmly believe that it will not be long before our agriculture will have been fully industrialized and modernized and our countryside converted into an earthly paradise with high civilization.

The revolutionary path covered by our Party and people to build a socialist countryside was by no means a smooth one.

Shortly after liberation, our Party carried out the agrarian reform, confiscating the landlords' land and distributing it free to the landless and land-poor peasants; it was followed by a struggle against the exploitation by the rural usurers and rich peasants. After the war, our Party completed agricultural cooperativization and established an advanced system of socialist rural economy, freeing the peasants for good from all manner of exploitation and oppression, and then abolished the system of agricultural tax in kind even to relieve the peasants of the tax burdens. Our Party has turned the country not only into a land free from exploitation and oppression and without the system of agricultural tax in kind, but also into a land where all the students study free of charge and all the working people get free medical care, a blessed land where people are guaranteed conditions for their livelihood from the moment of their birth.

Our struggle to build a socialist countryside was attended with an acute class struggle; it was based on the increased support of the working class to the peasantry and the strengthened worker-peasant alliance.

The alliance between the working class and

the peasantry and the former's support to the latter were a major guarantee for the success in the construction of a socialist countryside. Our working class actively supported and assisted the peasants in their struggle to eliminate the feudal landownership and capitalist system in the countryside and set up an advanced socialist system. After the establishment of this system, the state abolished the system of agricultural tax in kind, supplied tractors and other kinds of farm machines to the rural districts and built modern dwelling houses for the peasants free of charge. All the changes that have been made in our countryside are entirely due to the assistance given by our working class to the peasants in every possible way.

The cooperative farmers should repay this active support of the working class. And they can do so only when they thoroughly working-classize and revolutionize themselves, do farming with machines and chemicals by quickly industrializing and modernizing agriculture and strive to convert cooperative property into property of the whole people and materialize a classless society along the line indicated in the theses on the rural question.

I hope that all the cooperative farmers will consolidate their alliance with the working class and industrialize agriculture and bring about a classless society as soon as possible with the latter's enthusiastic support, thereby expediting the complete victory of socialism in the countryside.

Ours is a road to build a society without exploitation and oppression and without classes, a happy society where all the people, freed from toilsome labour, work with ease and create an ever greater amount of material wealth. However, a tiny handful of landlords, comprador capitalists and reactionaries in the southern half have turned south Korean society into one where "the rich get richer and the poor poorer," that is, the wealthy people amass their fortunes, whereas the penurious people are further impoverished, and they are hurling malicious slanders at our socialist system.

We must wage a more energetic struggle to decisively frustrate all the enemy manoeuvres and give full play to the superiority of our socialist system. We must completely deliver our farmers, freed from exploitation and oppression, even from backbreaking work and build a happy countryside where all the farmers live abundant and cultured lives — a de-

veloped society without classes.

I believe that all the working people in agriculture will surely emerge victorious from the honourable revolutionary struggle to build a happy socialist countryside, a developed socialist and communist society.

This year we are marking the tenth anniversary of the announcement of the *Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country*.

The theses on the rural question points out that the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions must be thoroughly carried out and an undivided sway of the property of the whole people be established in the countryside to eliminate the differences between town and country and the class distinctions between the workers and the peasants and build a classless society. It is no easy job to carry out these tasks proposed in the theses. However, we are sure we can. The past ten years of struggle has enabled us to lay a solid foundation for fulfilling, in a short span of time, the tasks set forth in the theses on the rural question.

Today our country has solid material foundations for carrying them out.

Our country has a large, modern tractor plant and automobile plant, as well as trailing farm machine factories and tractor accessory factories in many local areas. Before, we studied how we could buy tractors from foreign countries and how much we should charge our peasants for tilling their paddy and non-paddy fields with those tractors. Today, however, we produce a great number of tractors on our own and send them to the rural villages. We plough land without collecting the fees from the farmers. We also make our own trucks, trailing farm machinery, tractor accessories and tyres to meet our needs.

The number of tractor drivers—the vanguard in the rural technical revolution—has increased to tens of thousands. When we were dispatching to the countryside the first scores of tractor drivers whom we had trained, we told them that they were the advanced party of the working class to be sent to the villages and that they must train thousands, tens of thousands of members of the working class. The wish we had at that time has now come true. In our countryside today there are tens of thousands of tractor drivers, and quite a few women among them.

What is essential in carrying out the tasks of the technical revolution set forth in the

theses on the rural question is to produce many tractors and send them to the countryside. The state has so far directed great efforts to the production of tractors and supplied a lot of them to the countryside. But they are not enough. When we visit rural villages and ask chairmen of the management boards or workteam leaders of cooperative farms what their headache is in farming, they reply in unison that it is the shortage of tractors. Here at this congress on agriculture, too, many comrades said that if they had more tractors they would improve farming.

As you know, immediately after liberation the state enforced the agrarian reform and then loaned money to the peasants so that they could buy draught oxen for their farming. But now, we must produce many tractors for the countryside instead of draught oxen.

The construction of a large, modern tractor plant last year has enabled us to supply the countryside with as many tractors as required by the farmers. The state intends to produce for the farming villages many small tractors such as *Chonjin* and *Chungsong*, in addition to *Chollima* and *Pungnyon* tractors.

We will soon be able to have all farm work done by tractors. To do this, the number of tractors for every 100 *chongbo* of cultivated land must be increased to at least 8-9. We are endeavouring to augment the number to 6-7 during the period of the Six-Year Plan. Therefore, if we work hard for two to three years after the successful fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan, the number will reach 8-9. Then the task of comprehensive mechanization of agriculture will have been carried out, and we will say that agriculture has been industrialized.

A big success has also been achieved in the endeavours to provide the countryside with many trucks. Last year we visited the Sungri General Automobile Plant and assigned the workers and technicians to a task of rapidly increasing automobile production, in order to carry out the tasks of the technical revolution set forth in the theses on the rural question. In wholehearted response to the Party's call, the workers of the Sungri General Automobile Plant made tireless endeavours day and night and splendidly fulfilled their assignment of automobile production last year.

Ten years ago, we put forward an ideal programme to industrialize agriculture and working-classize the peasants. Today there has

been laid a solid material foundation for fully translating it into reality before long. This is a great victory achieved by our heroic working class in the struggle to implement the theses on the rural question and emancipate the peasantry from difficult, backbreaking work.

As we are observing the tenth anniversary of the announcement of the theses on the rural question this year, the leadership personnel in the sphere of agriculture and cooperative farmers must bring about another leap forward in the agricultural production by waging a dynamic battle to attain the goal of grain production envisaged in the Six-Year Plan. This will make it possible to strengthen the alliance between the working class and the peasantry and accomplish the tasks set forth in the theses on the rural question as soon as possible.

We have also built solid foundations for the successful carrying out of the ideological and cultural revolutions in the countryside.

Our Party has directed primary concern to the training of a large number of able cadres in order to succeed in the ideological and cultural revolutions along with the technical revolution in the countryside. A few years ago our Party had an agricultural college, a medical college and normal colleges set up in every province, so that each locality could train its own agro-technicians, public health workers, educators and other cadres. The Party's step for establishing comprehensive cadre training centres in the provinces to develop necessary cadres to suit their specific conditions has already borne the first fruit. Its correctness has been unequivocally proved in practice.

Many young revolutionary intellectuals armed with Marxism-Leninism and our Party's *Juche* idea are now working in our rural villages and at the agricultural research institutes. They are splendidly discharging their duties as educators who imbue the peasants with our Party's revolutionary ideas and playing a central role in implementing the tasks set forth in the theses on the rural question.

Our young intellectuals and young officials have a deep grasp of the Party's policies and have the courage to fight resolutely to carry them through, and they make many constructive suggestions. At the National Congress of Agricultural Activists held last summer, young intellectuals who had gone into the countryside made good speeches. At this con-

gress, too, young intellectuals and young rural officials offered quite a lot of constructive views.

Thanks to the energetic endeavours of the young revolutionary intellectuals and young rural officials, our agro-technology has considerably developed in recent years and farming is now done on a scientific and technological basis. One of the major factors of the bumper harvest in agriculture last year was the vigorous endeavours of the young intellectuals and young rural officials to carry out the Party's agricultural policy.

We opened agricultural, medical, normal and various other colleges in all provinces. This has enabled us to train for the countryside a large army of revolutionary intellectuals who are capable of creditably accomplishing the ideological and cultural revolutions. If we work harder and send scores of agricultural college graduates to each cooperative farm in the future, our agriculture will develop very quickly and there will be a great change in the building of a socialist countryside.

With the comprehensive cadre training centres built up in the local areas and many universities and colleges set up or enlarged in the capital, solid foundations have been laid to form a huge army of one million intellectuals in the near future. This is due to the great efforts our Party has exerted over the past period to educate the younger generation, despite all economic hardships. No country has so many students as our country in proportion to the population. More than 240,000 students are now studying regularly at our universities, colleges and higher technical schools. In our present situation it is by no means a simple matter to educate all our rising generation at state expense. However, we do not regard this tremendous number of students as a source of headache; we are very proud of it. The competent youths whom we trained, drawing in our belts, are working on the ideological and cultural fronts, actively contributing to the revolutionization of all society and the elevation of its cultural standard. How proud and honourable this is!

By tirelessly striving to carry out the tasks proposed in the theses on the rural question, we have laid solid foundations to successfully occupy both the ideological and material fortresses in the building of socialism and communism. This is a basis for us to make a bigger advance in the days to come and a

priceless asset to win a great victory in the building of a socialist countryside.

As we are marking the tenth anniversary of the announcement of the theses on the rural question this year, we consider with great pride and confidence that we will fulfil nearly all the tasks set forth in the theses, within the coming 10 years, and prepare new theses on the rural question.

Comrades,

We must draw on the successes already made and more forcefully step up the construction of a socialist countryside from now.

Above all, we must continue to push ahead the rural technical revolution with vigour.

We must fulfil the tasks of the rural technical revolution defined in the *Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country*. Irrigation and electrification have been splendidly completed and mechanization and chemicalization are making successful progress in our countryside. The most urgent task confronting us today in the rural technical revolution is that of accelerating and quickly finishing the mechanization and chemicalization of agriculture.

In order to rapidly realize the mechanization and chemicalization of agriculture, the countryside must be supplied with more and better tractors and other modern farm machinery and with greater quantities of different kinds of highly efficient chemical fertilizers and agricultural chemicals. Along with this, the farmland must be levelled and readjusted well and tractor-repair centres built up in all provinces and counties so as to maximize the utilization rate of tractors.

We should finish the comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization of agriculture at an early date to do all farm work with machines and chemicals. Thus we will not only completely free the peasants from difficult work but also substantially increase labour productivity so as to let each farmer tend more than 5 *chongbo* of paddies or more than 10 *chongbo* of non-paddy fields and to enforce an eight-hour workday in agriculture, as in industry. In other words, we must completely industrialize agriculture by accomplishing its mechanization and chemicalization. This is the very goal we are going to attain in the rural technical revolution.

All the agricultural officials attending this congress and the agricultural working people across the country must courageously strive to attain this goal fixed by the Party, and

make this congress a congress of the mechanization of agriculture, a congress of chemicalization.

In order to succeed in carrying out the tasks of the rural technical revolution, we must work well with scientists and technicians.

Thanks to our Party's correct policy of developing our own cadres, a large number of scientists and technicians have already been trained in our country. It is true that our cadres' qualifications are somewhat low because they have been trained en masse in a short duration. However, we need not complain about it.

Today our intellectuals are faithfully working day and night in the interests of the Party and the revolution. Our factories and enterprises are all run by the intellectuals whom we have trained ourselves. Our intellectuals are quite daring. When the first tractor was made in our country, our technicians disassembled a tractor and designed its accessories one by one to manufacture a tractor. A great many modern factories, machines and equipment have all been built and manufactured by our technicians through their own efforts. Although our scientists and technicians still lack experience and their technical level is low, they will, from now, enrich their experience and raise their technical level through their actual work. If we conduct our work well with scientists and technicians and rouse them to have full play, we will be able to develop our science and technology rapidly and smoothly step up the technical revolution.

However, our leadership personnel are not doing their work well with scientists and technicians. The work of educating scientists and technicians is almost neglected after assigning them to their posts. As a result, many of them do not understand their merits and demerits, and are working in a slipshod manner, contaminated with outworn ideas.

Because of the failure to work with them well, our scientific and technological levels as a whole are not high enough and science and technology are lagging behind especially in agriculture. At present, many countries are multiplying grain production through what they call the "green revolution" or a full-scale improvement of seeds. But our scientists and technicians do not do this work properly.

The main reason why our science and technology are lagging behind is that our leading

officials have not done a good job with the scientists and technicians. If we are to carry out the technical revolution, we should work well with those who possess technology, that is, those who graduated from the institutes of higher learning or taught themselves to acquire technological qualifications.

What is most important in the work with the scientists and technicians is to give them definite assignments of study.

We must give them specific assignments, telling them what problems they must study and what books they must read. Otherwise, they will not study hard. At present, the scientists and technicians are not given definite assignments of study. So, quite a few of them are not engrossed in their scientific researches and while away the time, doing nothing particular.

In order to develop our nation's science and technology speedily, we must give every scientist and technician definite tasks of study so that they may energetically pursue their scientific researches.

Next, the cultural revolution must be actively pushed ahead.

This is essential also for the successful progress of the technical revolution.

In the cultural revolution in the countryside great efforts must first be directed to raising our farmers' technological and cultural levels by intensifying their technical education.

In order to make the rural technical revolution a success, it is imperative to quickly improve the scientific and technical knowledge of the farmers and the agricultural officials, while supplying more tractors and chemical fertilizers to the countryside. The rural technical revolution cannot be carried out satisfactorily by the graduates of agricultural colleges now in the countryside or a few number of agricultural scientists alone. A general without an army is no general, as a saying goes, and individual persons cannot do anything singlehanded. The scientists and technicians must impart their scientific and technological knowledge to wide masses of farmers and train many who will be able to push ahead with the rural technical revolution. Only then will the tasks of the rural technical revolution be fulfilled with credit.

I heard that a university student who is having training in Hyangsan County, North Pyongan Province, first learned herself how to drive a tractor and then taught girls and even housewives to drive it. This is very good.

Just as the student did, we must properly disseminate technological knowledge so that all the farmers may acquire knowledge of pedology, biology, fertilizers, farm machinery, growth accelerants and other agro-technical know-how.

Farming cannot be done on a scientific and technological basis without disseminating scientific and technological knowledge in the countryside and without equipping the farmers with this knowledge. The sub-workteam and workteam leaders, chairmen of the management boards and secretaries of the *ri* Party committees here at this congress must first study hard to get scientific and technological knowledge. The scientists and technicians must also continue to study hard though they graduated from institutes of higher learning.

In order to rapidly raise the working people's level of technical know-how, they must be provided with conditions for study.

It is important, first of all, to publish many books on science and technology. With the forthcoming national meeting of teachers as an occasion, each of the university and college teachers must write a book or translate a foreign book. There are 600,000 intellectuals in our country. Therefore, if each of them writes or translates a book, 600,000 books will come out.

Along with the publication of many books, a lot of libraries must be set up.

Today all the cooperative farms have rooms for the study of the revolutionary history and propaganda halls. The rooms for the study of the revolutionary history can also be used for meetings. So, you had better not build new houses but rearrange the existing propaganda halls so that the farmers can study scientific and technological know-how there. They may be called agro-techniques dissemination rooms or agricultural science and technology propaganda halls by preserving the present name of the halls. There should be exhibited specimens of the farm's soil and different crops, diagrams on the farm's production, data on the manuring system and on other farm's experience in farming and illustrations of the mechanism of a tractor. In addition, the propaganda halls should have a large stock of books on agricultural science and technology.

Instead of the present newspaper *Nongop Kulloja*, it is a good idea, in our opinion, to publish a semimonthly magazine, with a

circulation enough to go round each sub-workteam. The magazine should, of course, carry brief current topics, but much space should be given to agro-technical know-how, because this is the main thing. It should deal with a wide range of technical know-how on farming, such as experiences of two-crop and inter-row crop cultivation and of application of three elements of fertilizers and microelements in different districts. The magazine should be plainly worded so that the middle school graduates may understand. All the agricultural working people must strive to attain the middle-school graduate standard of learning or above so that they can read the magazine.

The agricultural science and technology propaganda hall must be built up by the teachers of the senior middle school in the *ri*, and it must be under the direction of the agricultural college in the province. Since the graduates from agricultural colleges are supposed to work on the cooperative farms in their respective provinces, the agricultural colleges should take upon themselves the guidance of the agricultural science and technology propaganda halls. They must organize lecturing tours and short training courses for the farming villages.

What is important next in the cultural revolution is to thoroughly establish modern and hygienic production practices.

The cooperative farmers must form a habit of taking good care of the tools of production. They must keep the tractors and other farm machines in the garages and storehouses after using them. Before putting the farm implements in warehouses, they must be cleanly polished and greased. In order that the farm machines and implements are carefully handled, well kept and tended, it is necessary to set a farm machines inspection week and introduce a system under which the Administration Council and the provincial rural economy committees check up and take an inventory of the farm machines and implements at the cooperative farms once or twice every year.

The thrashing grounds must be built well and properly cared for. But some cooperative farms do not do so, thus causing a great loss of grain. All the cooperative farms must neatly pave their thrashing grounds.

In order to establish modern and hygienic production practices in the countryside, there must also be different storehouses. Only when

they have storehouses, can the cooperative farms adequately preserve the crops and farm implements. All the cooperative farms must strive to build storehouses for rice, maize and farm implements as well as garages for the tractors. They may be built with bricks where bricks are available, and also with weathered granite, where they are not available. The storehouses for maize had better be erected on the pattern of those built by the Changsuwon Cooperative Farm in Samsok District.

Along with modern and hygienic production practices, a cultured way of life must be established.

First, the houses and villages must be tidied up in a hygienic and cultured way. The walls of all the farm houses must be whitewashed in spring and autumn every year. Where there is no lime, the walls should at least be cleanly plastered with clay. Thus, the peasants will be made to live in neat and clean houses all the time.

In the countryside a campaign must also be launched to pave the yards of the houses and village roads with stones. The people in Paek-sok-ri, Sinchon County, South Hwanghae Province, covered with stones the whole length of the road leading from the surfaced highway to their village. Therefore, the road is no longer dusty, the shoes are not dirtied with mud, and the houses are kept clean. This is very good. Through a campaign to build stone-covered roads leading from the surfaced highways to the villages as well as the lanes leading to the houses and their yards, all rural *ri* must keep the village lanes and the yards of the farm houses neat and tidy.

In sprucing up the houses and the villages, rural construction corps and the Young Pioneers must play a major role. The rural construction corps must not only build many new modern houses in the rural villages but also help the peasants repair their houses. The Young Pioneers must always keep their houses and villages neat and trim and build them up in a cultured and hygienic way. To orient the Young Pioneers to take an active part in this work, the schools must give them proper education.

The work of keeping houses and villages neat and tidy must go parallel with a dynamic housing construction in the countryside, so that all the farmers may be provided with functional modern houses by the 30th anniversary of the founding of our Party. All the modern houses to be built in the countryside

must be as functional as the urban houses, provided with such facilities as service pipes and bathrooms. In this way, the differences between town and country will be gradually eliminated in housing conditions.

The cultural and welfare facilities must also be built up.

Now our rural *ri* have most of the necessary cultural and welfare facilities, including bath houses. But, some of them cannot be used properly. For more than ten years now we have been stressing the necessity to build good bath houses in rural *ri*. But they have not been built to this date. This means that the leading officials in agriculture lack allegiance to the Party, the working class and the people.

Laundries must also be set up in the farming villages. Because it will lighten the burden of our rural women.

Heating systems must be introduced in the houses of culture already built in the countryside, so that they will be used effectively. This can be done in various ways. Some time ago, I saw the heating system set up on a trial basis for two-storeyed village houses in Pyongyang. It was not bad. In this system, the heat warms downstairs and then goes up through the walls to warm those upstairs. The heating systems for the village houses of culture must be set up on this pattern or by installing simple boilers for villages. These boilers must be so made as to use not only coal but also rice bran or straw.

Introduction of water service must be completed speedily in the rural villages to build them up in a cultured way and improve the living conditions of the rural population. This is an honourable work to relieve our women from carrying water jars on their heads; it is an important work to prevent various diseases in the countryside. It also has a positive influence on the south Korean people. We are told that the south Korean people and youths are now saying water lines are being installed even in the farming villages in the northern half of the Republic and they want to live in the villages which have water service. Rural Party organizations and leadership personnel must not merely shout slogans, but speed up the introduction of water service in the farming villages. Sewage pipes must also be laid.

In this way we will completely turn our countryside into a cultured socialist countryside by the 30th anniversary of the founding

of our Party we will celebrate next year.

Another important task in the cultural revolution in the countryside is that of doing away with the way of life left over from old society and thoroughly establishing a new socialist way of life.

In socialist society people must not follow the backward way of life left over from feudal society or try to copy the bourgeois way of life. In socialist society a strictly socialist way of life must be established. The socialist way of life is the collectivist way of life of the socialist working people who strive to make everyone equally well-off.

If we are to establish the socialist way of life, we must first eliminate all manifestations of the outworn way of life handed down by old society.

Quite a few habits of old society still remain in the present-day life of our working people. Let me cite an example. Some people think that the proper way of holding a wedding ceremony is to give a sumptuous feast with much pomp. You must have seen the feature film *The Wedding Day*. This film presents two conflicting views. One is that wedding is celebrated only once in one's life, so, a pig must be slaughtered, wine distilled and plenty of dainties prepared, and the other is that if plain food is prepared and some acquaintances get together and spend a pleasant while, singing songs, it will do. Which view is right? In our opinion, it is better to just prepare plain food for a few friends to spend a merry time, congratulating the bride and the bridegroom than to invite a great many people to a sumptuous feast and waste food.

It is also one of the outdated habits to prepare a great amount of food for a memorial service. It is quite meaningless to place numerous dishes before the grave of the dead or his portrait and make a bow. A memorial service is held to remember the departed. Therefore, it would be better that flowers are laid before the grave on the commemorative day or the family get together and reverently recollect the past struggle of the dead and renew their resolve to work harder to accomplish what he left undone.

We must firmly struggle to root out the old habits and establish a new socialist way of life among the working people. Since the old way of life is largely related to people's level of ideological consciousness, we must not try to do away with it at a stretch or by coercive

methods. The old habits still left in our way of life should be corrected one by one as their ideological consciousness develops.

In establishing the socialist way of life, we Communists, the pioneers, should first discard the old way of life. We may say all of you present here are Communists, and you should be the first to uproot the old habits. When the awakened people first eliminate the old habits one by one, other people will gradually follow suit and all manner of outworn way of life handed down from old society will finally be cleared away and a new socialist way of life thoroughly established in the whole of society.

For the establishment of the socialist way of life, it is also necessary to lead all people to love the collectives and get used to collective lives. In inducing people to love the collectives and strictly abide by the collectivist principle of life, it is essential to educate them to accustom themselves to collective lives from their childhood and, particularly, bring up our children properly at nurseries and kindergartens. Only when the children are inured to good habits while at their nurseries and kindergartens, can they lead cultured lives and faithfully participate in collective lives after having been sent out into the world from schools.

Next, we must dynamically carry on the ideological revolution.

What is most important in this revolution is to struggle against the capitalistic and all other obsolete ideas.

At present some officials lack the attitude of a master and they often work in an expedientist manner. This is because obsolete ideas such as the revisionist and capitalistic ideas are still working on their minds. We must energetically combat these ideas left in the minds of our officials and root out their expedientism and formalism which cause them to work in a haphazard, irresponsible manner.

To eradicate the capitalistic and revisionist ideas remaining in the minds of our officials, we must arm them firmly with Marxist-Leninist ideology, the *Juche* idea of our Party. By closely equipping all officials with our Party's *Juche* idea we must fully convince them that they are the masters of revolution and construction and all that they produce benefit themselves as well as society and that they should, accordingly, do all work faithfully with the attitude of a master.

We must also combat the inclination to loaf away the time, hating to work.

In socialist society he who does not work has no right to eat and there is no room for him. If everyone shunned work and liked to idle away his time, it would be impossible to maintain socialist society. Under the motto "He who does not work, neither shall he eat!" we must strongly combat the tendency of loafing.

At present, our state supplies factory and office workers with rice at eight *chon* per kilogramme. Since they are provided with rice at this nominal price, the factory and office workers should work harder to repay the benefits from the state.

We have not yet reunified the country, nor have we accomplished the Korean revolution. At this very moment, the south Korean people are struggling against the fascist rule of the reactionaries. How can we idle away our time, doing nothing, when the revolutionaries and patriots of south Korea are fighting in prisons and on gallows, shedding blood? While intensifying the ideological struggle against the practice of hating to work, we must establish a strict work discipline to do away with the practice of loafing.

A struggle must be waged against practices of misappropriating the common property which belongs to the state and society. In the countryside today there are many tendencies to neglect and waste communal property. We must resolutely combat the practices of wasting common property in the countryside.

In managing the state and common property it is of great importance to tighten financial discipline. The results of the financial management of the cooperative farm must be made public regularly to all its members so that they are kept informed of its monthly income and outlay and its balance. Only then is it possible to correct errors in the financial management through timely criticisms.

One of the important points in carrying out the ideological revolution is to induce all working people to strictly abide by the state regulations.

In socialist society all its members must work and live in keeping with the state regulations. You must go through the set procedures even when you take something out of the warehouse; officials must observe the state regulations when they take a train or a bus on their business trips.

You do not conduct a bitter fight against

the neglect of the state regulations. This is a serious defect today. It is necessary to correctly work out various work rules and regulations on the basis of the Socialist Constitution and explain them to all members of society so they may voluntarily observe the laws and regulations and, at the same time, wage a powerful ideological struggle against any violation of them.

For the successful carrying out of the ideological revolution in the countryside, Party work must be done well.

As we always say, Party work is precisely a work with people. However, the Party organizations involved in the rural economy have not yet completely converted their work into a work with people, abusing Party authority quite often.

The county and *ri* Party committees and all other Party organizations assigned to the rural economy must rectify this shortcoming as early as possible and do a good job with cadres as well as with Party members, and work well also with the masses by letting the working people's organizations have full play. Thus they will educate and remould all the people and rally them closely around the Party.

In order to rectify in good time the shortcomings in the rural economy and properly educate the agricultural officials and working people, annual work analysis meetings must be conducted in an effective way. Every year, all the Party organizations related to the rural economy must have annual work analysis meetings on the occasion of February 25, the anniversary of the announcement of the *Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country*. These meetings should make a detailed analysis mainly of the progress of the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions proposed in the theses on the rural question. And these meetings must be held in an atmosphere of sharp criticism and ideological struggle, so that the cadres and Party members engaged in agriculture may be educated and remoulded to be revolutionaries.

Lastly, I would like to touch briefly on the question of raising the county's role.

The county plays a very important role in the construction of a socialist countryside. Therefore, the theses on the rural question emphasizes the need to enhance its role.

Since the announcement of the theses, the county's role has considerably increased and

it has done much work in accelerating the building of a socialist countryside. Take the local industries for an example. Before, each household prepared soybean paste and sauce for itself. At present, however, the county foodstuff factory supplies them to the farmers.

But we can hardly say that the counties are now performing their functions satisfactorily; many defects are being revealed in the work of the county organs. Quite a few county officials are taking bureaucratic attitudes towards the farmers, instead of serving them faithfully.

These tendencies should have been rectified in plenty of time by the county Party committees, but they failed to play their proper role before. The county Party committees should enhance their role and always take care that the county organs, the lowest executive bodies of the state, correctly implement the Party's policy and government's decisions and directives and should help them rectify their errors before it is too late.

Along with the county Party committees, the county administrative committees, the county cooperative farm management committees and the county farm machine stations must also raise their role. In addition, local industries must be further developed to provide greater convenience to the farmers, supplying them with not only soybean paste and sauce but also grained corn and noodle, and selling them cooking oil, processed fruits, bean curd, etc. Thus the counties will offer better service to the farmers.

To enhance the county's role, its cadres must be built up and led to work in good faith. It is advisable, I think, that the work analysis meetings on the basis of the theses on the rural question, envisaged for every year from now, are held not only in rural *ri* but at the county Party committees, the county administrative committees, the county cooperative farm management committees and in all other county bodies connected to the countryside.

By decisively increasing the county's role, we must further strengthen the worker-peasant alliance, step up the course of revolutionization and working-classization in the countryside and bring as soon as possible a classless society where all the farmers live abundant lives and there are neither differences between town and country nor class distinctions between the workers and the peasantry.

Line of Three Major Tasks of Technical Revolution—Brilliant Embodiment of Great Juche Idea

The line of the three major tasks of the technical revolution put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung at the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea is a programme of the technical revolution, an embodiment of his immortal *Juche* idea, which clarifies the basic direction of the technical revolution to be carried out after socialist industrialization.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The central task before us now to embody the *Juche* idea in the northern half of the Republic is to free our people from tough labour by dynamically pushing ahead with the three major tasks of the technical revolution...."

"We proposed the three major tasks of the technical revolution as our goal to emancipate the people from arduous labour instead of just referring in general terms to the development of heavy industry or light industry. This clearly testifies to our Party's consistent standpoint that economic construction or technical revolution should not be designed for its own sake but should serve as the means to provide the people with a fruitful life as the masters of the state and society. Attaching the greatest importance to people in all matters and serving them—this is precisely the requirement of the *Juche* idea." ("On Some Problems of Our Party's *Juche* Idea and the Government of the Republic's Internal and External Policies," Eng. ed., pp. 10-12.)

The requirement of the *Juche* idea is to attach the greatest importance to people in all matters and serve them. This requirement comes from the basis of this idea that man is the master of all things and decides everything; it is the basic requirement which should

be fully met in the struggle to transform nature and society in a revolutionary way.

The line of the three major tasks of the technical revolution is a revolutionary programme which makes the technical revolution faithfully serve the working masses, the masters of the state and society.

What the technical revolution serves is determined by the character of a given social system.

In capitalist society where the state power and the means of production are in the hands of the exploiting classes, technique serves the ruling classes as the means of making their profits and the means of exploiting the working people. Accordingly, the working people in such a society cannot become the masters of technique, and technique does not serve the working people but makes them mere appendage to machines, physical cripples.

Only in socialist society where the state power and the means of production are in the hands of the toiling masses, technique serves entirely the working people. This is a great superiority of the socialist system over the capitalist one and provides power of rapid technical progress.

In order to enable the technical revolution in socialist society to perform its mission of serving people, it is essential to set correctly the central target of the technical revolution which mirrors the urgent demand and aspiration of the masses of people.

The three major tasks of the technical revolution aim to free the working people from arduous labour and the basic tasks to attain the aim are to narrow down to a considerable extent the distinction between heavy and light

labour, between agricultural and industrial work and free women from the heavy burden of household chores, that is, to lessen considerably the gaps in physical labour. The three major tasks are the correctest way to make the technical revolution serve the toiling masses. They are entirely distinct from the tasks of the technical revolution which are defined, viewing that revolution in socialist society as a mere economic-technical matter.

The preceding theories and practice set it as the main goal of the technical revolution to fulfil the economic-technical tasks to lay the material-technical foundations and did not make it the direct tasks of struggle to emancipate the working people from arduous labour. The tasks of the technical revolution which do not mirror the aspiration of the masses of people to free themselves from tough labour cannot become a fighting programme to firmly defend the interests of the working masses and a militant banner which gives full play to the activity and creativity of the masses of people, remakers of nature and society.

The line of the three major tasks of the technical revolution sets it as a direct fighting goal to free the working people from arduous labour and radically improve their working life, proceeding from the requirement of the great *Juche* idea—attaching the greatest importance to people in all matters and serving them. Therefore, it represents a programme of the technical revolution serving masses of people and a militant slogan calling upon them consciously to take part in the struggle to transform nature and society.

The three major tasks of the technical revolution are a basic guarantee for making the life of the working masses more independent and creative by radically improving the working life of people.

If people are to enjoy an independent and creative life as masters of nature and society they must get rid of all kinds of shackles and yokes. To do so, they must, first of all, put an end to the class and national domination and win independence vital to people as social beings.

The complete end of all manner of exploitation of labour and the elimination of its sour-

ce and the establishment of a socialist system bring about a radical turn in making the masses of the people the masters of the state and society and their life an independent and creative one. But this does not mean that the masses of people have become able to enjoy a completely independent and creative life in all realms as the masters of the state and society.

In order to completely carry out the historical cause of making the working people's life more independent and creative, it is necessary to abolish the difference in the working conditions and free people from arduous labour by developing rapidly production and techniques on the basis of good socio-economic condition created after the liquidation of the labour-exploiting system.

The line of the three major tasks of the technical revolution is the programme of the technical revolution which clearly shows the most straight way of making the toiling people's life independent and creative by comprehensively meeting the above-mentioned requirements at a new historical stage after the realization of socialist industrialization.

In order to provide the working people with a more independent and creative life it is essential to free them from the shackles of obsolete ideology, cultivate their strength capable of conquering nature and create more material means of living so that they may enjoy a worthy life.

The three major tasks of the technical revolution make it possible to apply modern technological means and scientific methods of production in their struggle for conquering nature, and thus make the people's struggle for conquering nature easier and help produce much more material wealth.

By so doing they enable the masses of people, the masters of nature and society, to become more independent of nature and enjoy more creative and fruitful life.

The line of the three major tasks of the technical revolution also makes it possible to carry out the technical revolution by the efforts of the masses themselves, thereby enhancing in every way their role as the masters of the revolution.

As is the case with all the struggles to transform nature and society, how to enhance the role of the masses of the people, the masters, in the carrying out of the technical revolution is a fundamental question decisive of its success.

The working masses, the masters of nature and society and their remakers, are the creators and operators of technique. Through their creative labour the working masses create machine technique, technical means to transform nature, and the material means of life are produced through their introduction into productive activities. It is, therefore, unthinkable of the creation of machine technique apart from the creative labour and struggle of the working masses; the machine technique divorced from their productive activities are meaningless.

It is needless to say that the technical revolution is the course of introducing the achievements of modern science into production and popularizing them. Accordingly, technique cannot be created or properly introduced into production without developing science. But, modern science can be developed only through the struggle of the working masses for transforming nature and by generalizing their experiences attained in the course of the struggle.

As seen above, the working masses play a decisive role in the development of science and technique. Accordingly, it is necessary to mobilize the working people actively for the successful promotion of the technical revolution. If we mobilize their inexhaustible power and creative wisdoms, we can solve successfully the complex and difficult problems arising in the technical revolution in good time and vigorously promote it.

The line of the three major tasks of the technical revolution aims to materialize the desire of the working masses to free themselves from the arduous labour and regards it as the essential factor for carrying out the technical revolution to mobilize their strength and wisdoms. It, therefore, thoroughly embo-

dies the essential requirement of the revolutionary mass line based on the great *Juche* idea. Herein lies the source of power which enables the line to realize brilliantly the cause of emancipating the working people, freed from exploitation and oppression, even from the arduous labour by decisively enhancing the role of the masses as the masters of nature and society.

This line, a brilliant embodiment of the *Juche* idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, is, indeed, a revolutionary programme which makes people, the masters of nature and society, more powerful ones and provides them with a more independent and creative life.

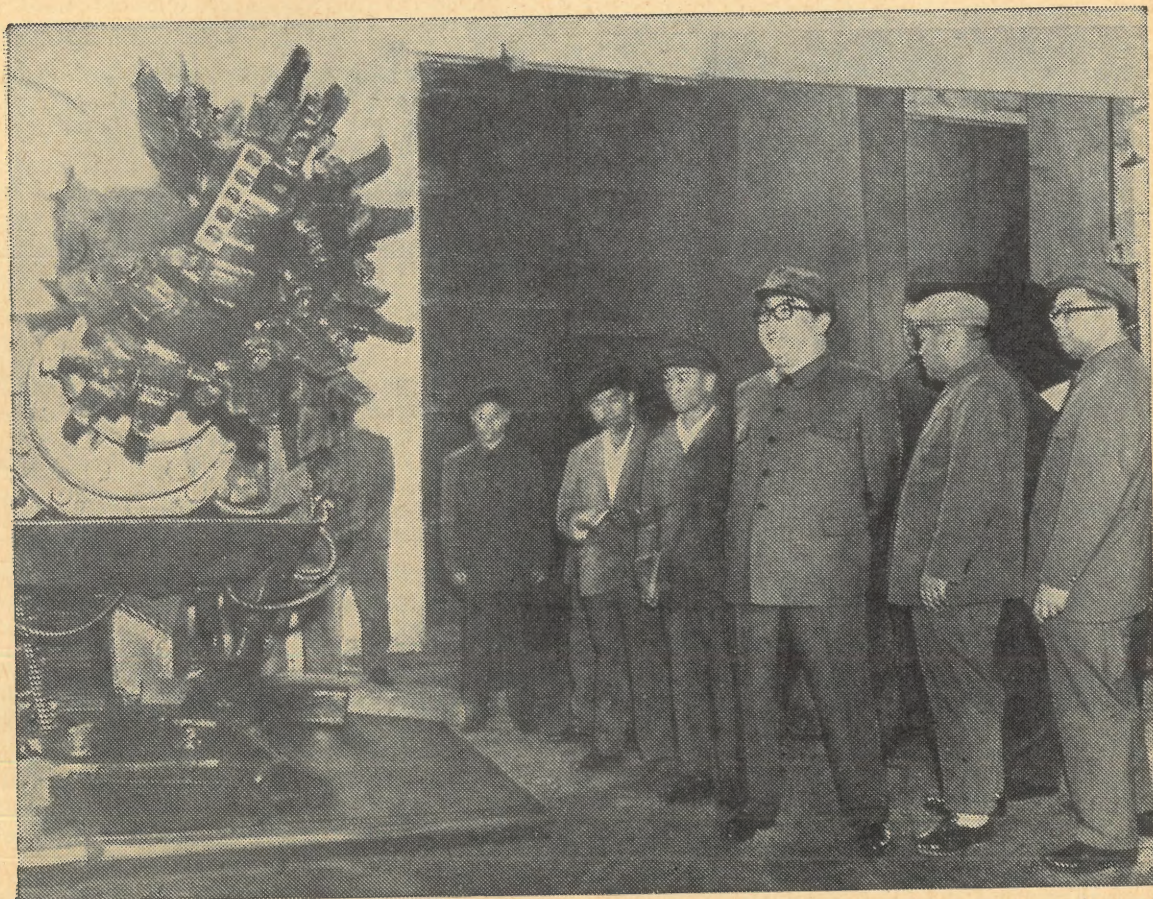
Today this line is displaying a great vitality in our country.

Mechanization, semi-automation and automation are being widely introduced in industry, capital construction, transportation and all other branches of the national economy, eliminating the heat-affected and other harmful labour as well as difficult and arduous work. Thus a new era of automation is opened up.

In the field of agriculture, too, mechanization and chemicalization are comprehensively introduced to gradually narrow down the distinction between industrial and agricultural labour. With the rapid development of machine-building industry, great strides have been made in the food-processing and daily necessities industries. This lessens women's household burdens.

Our Party and people will march forward more vigorously under the banner of the three major tasks of the technical revolution, an embodiment of the immortal *Juche* idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, and thus make the people's life more independent and creative one and accelerate the complete victory of socialism.

Chon Jong Hi



The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung giving on-the-spot guidance to the May 10th Factory

Turning a Spark into a Prairie Fire

Fifteen years have gone since an intensive nationwide machine-tool-begets-machine-tool movement started amidst the great revolutionary upsurge for the building of socialism.

During the period our people under the wise

leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung admirably fulfilled the historic task of socialist industrialization and covered the whole country with ramified network of the machine-building plants.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The greatest success achieved in the growth of heavy industry was precisely the establishment of our own machine-building industry, the basis for the development of our national economy and technological progress."

By dint of the rapid development of the machine-building industry, our country—which could not even make simple farm implements properly before liberation—is now in a position not only to meet on its own domestic demand for machines and equipment, but also to export them to many countries.

Whenever we look back on the past proud days we think with deep emotion of the machine-tool-begets-machine-tool movement which played a great role in realizing socialist industrialization and promoting the technical revolution of the country, particularly of the wise leadership of the fatherly leader who turned a spark into a big flame of the machine-tool-begets-machine-tool movement, a new, great mass drive.

* * *

The fatherly leader who was busy giving on-the-spot guidance in North Hamgyong Province in March, 1959, found time to visit a local industrial mill in Chuul.

Entering the mill he was told that the workers of the mill, upholding the Party's slogan "Iron and machines are the king of industry," smashed the mystery about technique and manufactured new machine tools with a few old lathes. He was very satisfied and praised them for the feat.

The great leader, who has led the revolution and construction to one road of victory, always trusting in the strength of the masses

of people and mobilizing them, found in good time a new bud in the courageous and bold struggle of the workers and worked out a far-reaching plan for fostering and developing it into a new, great mass drive.

When the struggle for laying the foundation of socialist industrialization and improving the technical equipment was in full swing the demand of our national economy for machine tools rose sharply.

The country badly needed larger quantities of machines to reconstruct and expand the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex, the Kangson Steel Works and other metallurgical factories, do farming by the help of machines in the countryside where socialist transformation of the relations of production was carried out prior to the technical reconstruction and free the peasants from hard labour and equip with machines local industry factories, which sprang up like mushrooms following the June 1958 Plenum of the Party Central Committee.

Unless we solved this problem, we could not keep high tempo in the industrialization and technical revolution and maintain the great upsurge of Chollima.

Around that time, the leader, who had seen a few machine tools manufactured by workers in the mill and thought up a new, great mass drive, called the Enlarged Meeting of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea in May 1959 and appealed to all factories of the whole country to conduct dynamically the machine-tool-begets-machine-tool movement.

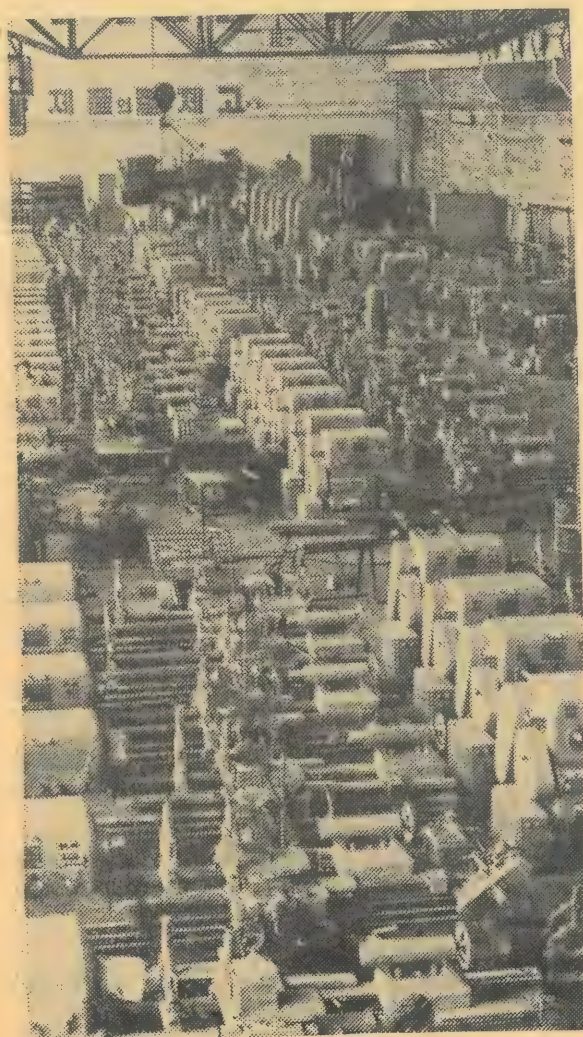
The flames of the movement kindled by the leader spread across the country like a prairie fire in a twinkle.

The leader did not consider this movement as a mere drive for filling up shortage of machines; he led it to a struggle for smashing passivism, conservatism and mystery

about technique and to a proud struggle for successfully tackling all problems by displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

Our heroic working class firmly armed with the great revolutionary idea of the leader, the *Juche* idea, pushed forward energetically the Chollima Workteam Movement to multiply the machine tools everywhere.

Machine tools and complete sets of equipment for outfitting modern factories are mass-produced with our own strength and technique



The workers of the mill in Chuul who raised high the first torch of the machine-tool-begets-machine-tool movement multiplied more than 50 precision machine tools that year, thereby boosting their production more than two times as against 1958.

Under the wise guidance of the leader this great mass drive grew in scope with an irresistible might, sweeping all spheres of socialist construction. In this course miracles were wrought of manufacturing more than 13,000 machine tools in excess of the plan in a year.

Through this movement our working class were convinced that if they armed themselves firmly with the revolutionary idea of the leader and thought boldly and practiced boldly, they could manufacture all machines they needed; through this movement the material and technical foundations of our machine-building industry were solidified markedly.

Through this struggle our workers smashed mystery about technique, passivism and conservatism, and turned out admirably 8-metre turning lathes and 3,000-ton presses.

Through this movement, material and technical bases capable of turning out such heavy-duty and large machines as trucks, tractors, excavators, bulldozers, rolling machines, water-pumps and generators were further consolidated; and all the factories and other enterprises in all domains of our national economy increased the capacity of their repair and maintenance shops so as to produce on their own all needed equipment and accessories; a great number of local industry factories were mechanized, which made it possible to carry through the Party's policy of concurrently developing large centrally-controlled industries and medium- and small-scale local industries for the production of the mass consumption goods.

Indeed, the machine-tool-begets-machine-tool movement personally initiated and expanded by the leader played a great role in speeding up the country's industrialization and rapidly developing our engineering industry.

Our machine-building industry which had made a rapid progress under the wise guidance of the leader has now developed into an independent modern industry equipped with all branches—machine-tool industry, lorry and tractor industries, shipbuilding industry, electro-machine industry, and electronics and automation industries.

Our engineering industry is now in a position to manufacture such large machines as 6,000-ton power presses, heavy-duty trucks, large tractors, excavators, bulldozers, electric and diesel locomotives, vessels, and precision machines; it can also produce not only individual machine units and pieces of equipment but also complete sets of equipment for outfitting modern factories.

Particularly in recent years great changes have been made in the production of machine tools, the core of the engineering industry. Holding high the torch of the new technical innovation kindled by the leader, the workers of the machine-tool factories in Huichon, Kusong and Mangyongdae and other machine-building plants in every part of the country automated their production processes to turn out over 30,000 up-to-date machine tools in a year, and thus paved the way to the fulfillment of the three major tasks of the technical revolution.

New progress and innovations have been

made in the production of tractors, trucks and modern farm machines, powerfully accelerating the comprehensive mechanization of agriculture.

Rapid progress has also been made in the production of the various single-purpose equipment needed for modernizing the daily necessities and foodstuff industries, bringing about a great turn in the production of the daily necessities and foodstuffs.

Thanks to the rapid development of our engineering industry, the three major tasks of the technical revolution, which aim to narrow down the distinction between heavy and light labour, between agricultural and industrial work and free women from the heavy burden of household chores, are now being successfully pushed ahead in our country.

During the 15 years since the machine-tool-begets-machine-tool movement started, an amazing progress has been made in our engineering industry. This is entirely attributable to the wise guidance of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the creator of the great *Juche* idea that the masters of the revolution and construction are the masses of the people and that they are also the motive force of the revolution and construction, who has indicated the clear-cut orientation and ways for the development of the machine-building industry in each period of the development of revolution and skilfully organized and mobilized the inexhaustible strength and creative wisdom of our people to their implementation.

Dong Hae Son

Great Programme for National Reunification, the Victory of the Cause of Anti-imperialist Struggle and World Peace

The great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung made a historic speech "Let Us Achieve National Reunification and World Peace through Struggle" on October 28, 1973.

In his speech Comrade Kim Il Sung gave the Marxist-Leninist answers to some questions raised in our national reunification and the international relations.

The leader's speech is run through with the great *Juche* idea showing the way for people to get rid of all sorts of subjugation and lead a truly independent and creative life as masters of their own destinies; it thoroughly embodies the anti-imperialist revolutionary idea that the country's reunification, peace and national independence and socialism can be achieved only through a resolute struggle against imperialism.

Indeed, his speech gives principled and scientific answers to the most urgent problems arising in the life of our people and the world people and indicates the correct ways and means for solving them; it is the great programme for national reunification and the victory of the cause of the anti-imperialist struggle and world peace.

In his speech, the leader clearly showed the path for leading our national reunification cause to victory.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The present situation urgently demands that we should further intensify the struggle against the splittists at home and abroad—the

traitors and the foreign forces of aggression—in order to accelerate peaceful reunification." ("Let Us Achieve National Reunification and World Peace through Struggle," Eng. ed., p. 6.)

As taught by the leader, to intensify the struggle against the splittists at home and abroad—the traitors and the foreign forces of aggression—is a pressing task facing our people today for achieving independent, peaceful reunification. Reunification can be realized only through the struggle against those who oppose it.

It is fully proved by the history of struggle that our people have constantly waged for a long time to achieve the independent, peaceful reunification of the country and, especially by the whole course of the strenuous efforts we have made to bring the agreed items to realization since the north-south joint statement was made public.

The north-south joint statement whose main content is to settle the reunification question in accordance with the three principles—*independence, peaceful reunification and a great national unity*—has been made public and the dialogue materialized between the north and south. This owes to the consistent efforts made by our Party and the Government of the Republic to realize the urgent desire of our nation for reunification.

Due to the nation-splitting policy of the U.S. imperialists and their followers, however, the north-south dialogue has been driven to a deadlock and the agreed items of the joint

statement have not been carried into practice.

Having plotted to fix the split with the dialogue as their shield for maintenance of the status quo, the south Korean authorities scrapped the joint statement on which they themselves signed and turned down our realistic and reasonable proposals to improve and develop the north-south relations and promote the national reunification cause. They even turned down the new five-point programme of national reunification advanced by us on June 23, 1973, out of the sincere desire for the peaceful national reunification, and are trying to completely split our country into two parts.

Today the criminal acts of the U.S. and Japanese aggressors who are trying to fix the division and convert south Korea into a permanent colony and military base of U.S. imperialism and a market of the Japanese militarists and of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who are selling the country and the nation to the foreign aggressor forces have reached an extremely vicious stage.

Under these circumstances it is impossible to accomplish the reunification cause without smashing the splitting manoeuvres of the traitors and the foreign aggressor forces through an intensified struggle against them.

Today, who, if ever a Korean, will hope to see his country divided?

We can make no compromise whatsoever with the splittists. To compromise with them means after all to shut our eyes to their criminal treacheries and encourage their splitting policy; history will not overlook this and the nation will never tolerate it.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught us that in order to bring earlier the peaceful reunification of the country we should further strengthen the struggle against the splittists at home and abroad—the traitors and the foreign forces of aggression. This teaching is a manifestation of the firm will of our people to save the nation from the crisis of permanent split at any cost and achieve the eternal prosperity of the reunifi-

ed fatherland.

In his historic speech, the leader taught that in order to tide over a crisis confronting the nation all the patriotic forces should turn out as one in the struggle for reunification.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"We once again solemnly appeal to all those concerned about the future destiny of the fatherland and the nation to turn out as one in the sacred patriotic struggle to prevent the perpetual division of the country, whether they are in the north or the south, at home or abroad, irrespective of political views, religious beliefs, and affiliations to any parties or groupings." (Ibid., p. 7.)

The question of our national reunification is a question related to the vital interests of our entire people to prevent south Korea from going into the mouths of the tigers—U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism—and regain the complete independence of the country and the national sovereignty on a nationwide scale. Therefore, it is a question related not to the interests of those who live in a region or a certain circle only but to the future destiny of all the Korean people, the Korean nation.

Therefore, those who truly love the fatherland and nation should turn out as one man in the struggle for the reunification of the country, whether they are in the north or the south, at home or abroad, whether they are Communists or nationalists.

This is the very road of patriotism which the nation wants.

We Communists regard it as our loftiest duty to struggle against imperialism and for a correct settlement of our national problem. We will, in the future, too, as in the past, do our best for the future of the nation.

Today the internal and external situation is developing further in favour of our people fighting for reunification.

The achievements made by our people in the building of socialism in the northern half of the Republic provide a firm political basis for

the independent, peaceful reunification of the country; the patriotic, democratic forces of the people of all strata in south Korea who are calling for democracy and reunification are growing in scope constantly even under the brutal oppression by the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique and further isolate the present rulers and threaten their anti-popular reactionary ruling foundations.

As the resolution adopted at the Fourth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned States shows, our people in their fight against aggression and intervention of outside forces and for attaining the country's reunification are enjoying active support and encouragement from many countries and peoples the world over as the days go by.

Our people will surely accomplish the historic cause of national reunification, turning to account favourable conditions created today.

In his historic speech, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung gave clear answers to the questions of principle arising in developing the anti-imperialist revolutionary cause of the world people.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"In the field of international relations, too, all the revolutionary forces of the world should firmly unite and continue to wage a stubborn struggle against imperialism if they are to win the victory of the common cause of peace and democracy, national independence and socialism." (Ibid., p. 9.)

Today in the international arena imperialism is daily weakening and going downhill, while the anti-imperialist forces are growing in scope and strength and the international balance of forces is turning more and more in favour of the revolution and, accordingly, the trend of the times towards peace and peaceful cooperation is growing.

But this does not mean that the cause of peace and democracy, national independence

and socialism can be attained apart from the struggle against imperialism.

If one evades struggle against imperialism and makes unprincipled compromise with it for the reason of preserving peace, it will result in jeopardizing peace.

Imperialism is weakening and ruining, but its aggressive nature will never change. Today the imperialists are stepping up aggression, intervention and subversion everywhere in the world, persistently clinging to counter-revolutionary double-dealing tactics and advertizing "peace" as their position is growing still worse.

The historic speech of the leader on the basis of a profound analysis of the unchangeable aggressive nature of modern imperialism which is weakening and ruining and its cunning and crafty method of aggression and its counterrevolutionary world strategy, indicates a clear-cut line and way for the world people to defend peace and develop the revolutionary movement, thereby enabling them to firmly adhere to the principled stand in the anti-imperialist struggle and intensify the struggle for frustrating the imperialists' machinations of aggression and war.

The leader taught that the people should solve the urgent questions in their struggle against imperialism in conformity with their will and interest. He thereby elucidated one of the important questions of principle arising in advancing the anti-imperialist struggle as a whole.

The question of a given country must be settled independently in conformity with the will and interests of the people, the masters, of that country. The major problems awaiting solutions in the world today have been caused, by nature, by the foreign imperialist aggression and intervention against the peoples of other countries. The case is the same with the Arab problem and Indochinese problem.

The only way for the correct solution of these questions is to chop off the hands of illegal

aggression and intervention stretched out by the imperialist forces to these countries and respect the interests and will of the peoples of those countries.

Saying that for the development of the anti-imperialist struggle, the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries should be strengthened and the anti-imperialist forces of the world should unite, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught us in his speech that such unity must be based on the principle of independence.

The imperialist forces headed by the U.S. imperialists are resorting to the heinous strategy of splitting the world revolutionary forces to destroy them one by one.

Under these conditions it is a reliable guarantee for crushing the imperialist machinations of aggression and war and promoting the victory of the world revolution for the socialist countries to unite on the basis of opposing imperialism and supporting the national-liberation movement in colonies and the international working-class movement, continuing to advance towards socialism and communism and abiding by the principles of non-interference in the internal affairs of others, mutual respect, equality and mutual benefit, and for the peoples of these countries and the new-born independent countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America and all the progressive and peace-loving countries and peoples of the world to unite and turn out in the anti-imperialist struggle.

Such unity of the anti-imperialist forces of the world must be based on the principle of independence. Only then can it be really solid.

Indeed, the leader's speech embodies his high sense of revolutionary responsibility for the revolutionary cause in our country and the world and his indomitable revolutionary will against imperialism; it is a historic docu-

ment of epochal significance in the promotion of Korea's reunification and the victory of the cause of the people's anti-imperialist struggle and the cause of world peace.

The historic speech of the great leader has given sagacious answers to the problem of solving the national issue in the countries divided by the imperialist aggression and regaining the complete sovereignty of the nation; the problems on modern imperialism and the principled attitude toward it; the problem of the cause of peace and the anti-imperialist struggle in our times. By so doing he has made a new great contribution to developing the revolutionary theory of Marxism-Leninism and further enriched its treasure-house.

We are convinced that the peoples of all countries who love justice will deal a determined blow to the south Korean splittists, fascist rulers, and the imperialist aggressors, who are trying to perpetuate Korea's split and suppressing and killing south Korean people by brutal methods, and extend more active support and encouragement to our people in their struggle for the country's independent, peaceful reunification.

Upholding the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and the revolutionary banner of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle, our Party and people will, in the future, too, continue to fight resolutely for the victory of the cause of peace and democracy, national independence and socialism, in unity with the peoples of the socialist countries, in unity with the international working class, in unity with the tri-continental peoples and in unity with all the progressive peoples the world over.

Invincible is the cause of the people's anti-imperialist struggle.

Chang Chul Ryun

Production of Magnesia Clinker Stepped Up through Collective Technical Innovation

Production of magnesia clinker is stepped up through mechanization and automation at the big magnesia plant in Tanchon, South Hamgyong Province, on the east coast.

The plant turns out in a day what it produced in a whole year before liberation. This signal progress was brought about by the collective technical innovation that the workers and technicians of the plant made, true to the teaching of the fatherly leader.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"...We should constantly strive for technical renovation and create new techniques in all branches of the national economy; the remodelling of all machinery and equipment to facilitate handling and increase efficiency should be a constant preoccupation."

The fatherly leader had given on-the-spot guidance to the plant several times and said that the masses of the people, the masters of the revolution and construction, should be delivered from arduous labour as soon as possible. The primary Party committee of the plant brought home his on-the-spot instruction to its employees.

The workers and technicians of the plant who had wrought innovations, always bearing the leader's teaching deep in mind, came out as one in a collective technical innovation drive to mechanize arduous and labour-consuming work and boost production.

The workers and technicians of the May 25 shop stood in the van of the drive. Their shop was built on the site the fatherly leader had selected in person on May 25, 1970.

They made a profound study of the fatherly leader's on-the-spot instructions and automated the feeding of raw materials to sintering furnaces. And then they strove to work out the method of mechanizing repairing work of sintering furnaces for magnesia clinker. Hot debates were held on how to do the work in an easier way and

a shorter time. Repairmen and furnace operators recalled that they had devised a blower to cool furnaces quickly and decided to mechanize the repairing work.

The technical section of the plant supported their proposal. Its functionaries went into the midst of workers to deliver lectures on technology, held quite often meetings for evaluation of devices, and thus helped workers to perfect technical innovations one by one.

The creative co-operation of workers and technicians led to the manufacture of combined jigs for repairing without cooling furnace.

These jigs were made through scores of technical innovations; they demonstrated their advantages in repairing sintering furnace No. 8.

In the past they had to wait impatiently till the furnace of intense heat of 1,800 degrees cooled and then go into the furnace to replace damaged bricks with new ones. But now furnace operators and repairmen were proud of their success. The repairing work ended excellently. The next morning a flash on the bulletin board in front of the plant gate informed that furnace No. 8 was repaired 22 days ahead of schedule, a heat cut down by 15 minutes and its output boosted 1.7 times.

Workers of the plant vyingly came to furnace No. 8 to see the new success and renewed their resolve before they started their day's work.

Now the flames of innovation spread to other clinker shops, raw materials and transport sections and work-teams.

The workers and technicians at the raw materials section commenced collective technical innovation to remote-control their work, helping and leading each other forward. They manufactured more than 300 sorts of parts and accessories with their collective wisdom to remould the four-stage transport system into a three-stage one and introduce a remote control. As a result, one

operator was enough to do easily by the remote control what eight had done.

The most boastful thing made by the workers and technicians of this plant is the centrifugal beater-crusher. With its invention, the crushing processes were reduced to one from five and the quality of products improved remarkably.

For the manufacture of this new machine, consultations were held several times for drawing blueprints, new cast steel goods made through many experiments, and wisdom and efforts pooled to process a great number of parts.

At last the plant came to crush clinker without large consumption of electricity, various crushing processes and belt conveyors. This new centrifugal beater-crusher, made through collective innovation true to the teaching of the fatherly leader, has some other advantages: magnesia clinker can be powdered down to any necessary sizes of grains, 0.3 per cent more silica and other impurities removed and the actual extraction rate of clinker increased by 0.2 per cent.

The sintering furnace operators also wrought technical innovations. They introduced new working methods to boost their output sharply.

The members of the twice Chollima sintering work-team and repair workteam at the second clinker shop used waste gas to prevent clinker from sticking to the inner walls of furnace and augmented the output of magnesia clinker 1.5 times. The sintering furnace opera-

tors at the first clinker shop reorganized raw material-mixing and combustion processes, worked out a high-speed sintering method, and thus increased the daily output of magnesia clinker 1.8 times.

Now the whole plant seethed with innovation. The repair and maintenance shop powerfully pushed ahead with the project for installing a combined dust collector which had been designed and manufactured by the collective wisdom and efforts and is formed of over a hundred kinds of parts and more than 4,000 accessories. This giant machine collects all dust through its drying and damping processes, with the result that the workers have got free from harmful labour and radically improved the quality of goods.

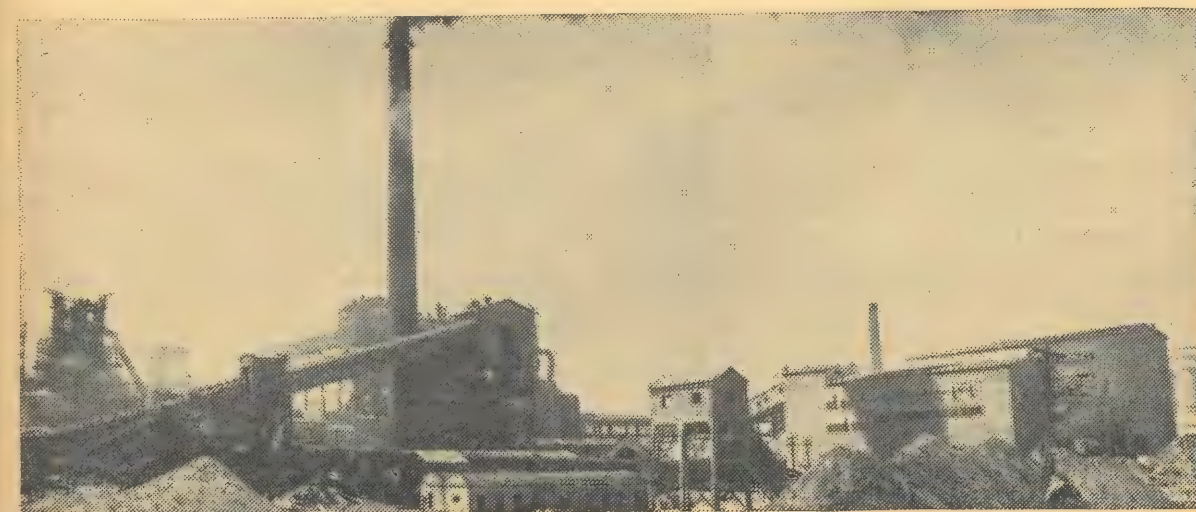
Not only that. They also succeeded in producing good-quality microelement fertilizers from the collected dust.

The plant augmented its output 1.3 times by effecting scores of valuable technical innovations including the introduction of the freight car cleaner and rational re-arrangement of the blower system.

Recalling with satisfaction these brilliant results they attained through their collective technical innovation upholding the fatherly leader's instructions, the workers and technicians of this plant are full of a firm determination to fulfil with credit the three major tasks of the technical revolution through technical innovation for the semi-automation or full automation of the entire production processes.

Choe Jung Yon

A part of the Tanchon Magnesia Plant



An Outstanding Theory on Cost-accounting System under Socialism

In his classic "On Some Theoretical Problems of the Socialist Economy" and other works, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Marxist-Leninist and genius of revolution, advanced the unique theory regarding the cost-accounting system under socialism by embodying his immortal *Juche* idea.

First of all, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung defined profoundly the essence of the cost-accounting system under socialism.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said.

"The cost-accounting system is a planned method of management and operation of the socialist state-owned enterprises. To correctly introduce the cost-accounting system in all domains of the national economy means strengthening the planned guidance and control in enterprises and increasing their returns by economizing labour, materials and funds, reducing non-production expenditures and rationally enlisting the inner reserves of production." ("On the Problems of Socialist Economic Management," Korean ed., Vol. I, pp. 146-47.)

One of the essential characteristics of the cost-accounting system is that it is a method of management by which socialist state-owned enterprises manage their economy in a planned way under the centralized guidance of the state. In socialist society each enterprise operates the economy in a planned way according to the unitary state plan under the centralized guidance and control of the state not for its own profits but for the interests of the entire people.

Another essential characteristic of the cost-

accounting system is that it is a method of management by which the socialist state-owned enterprises operate their economy, using such economic levers as the form of commodities and form of commerce, with a certain degree of independence like the enterprises under different ownership though they are all under the same state ownership.

The cost-accounting enterprises, which have been granted by the state the rights to control and use the means of production, do business with other economic organs and enterprises independently and net a certain profit for the state over and above their production costs. On account of such independence of the state-owned enterprises, the means of production transferred between them are not commodities but assume the form of commodities, and the law of value does not operate in substance but only in form. Accordingly, the state-owned enterprises, using the form of value, do economic accounting and make a calculation of income and outgo and production costs, profits and proceeds. And even between state-owned enterprises control is kept of things that are mine and thine on a strict accounting basis and transactions are conducted in the form of selling and buying, on the principle of equivalence, that is, the form of commerce.

As mentioned above, the cost-accounting system is a method of management by which the state-owned enterprises operate their economy in a planned way, properly using the economic levers such as form of value and form of commerce, with a certain degree of independence

in management, under the centralized guidance of the state.

The scientific elucidation of the essence of the cost-accounting system makes it possible to overcome both the tendency of laying one-sided emphasis on the independence in management and absolutizing the law of value and the tendency of unilaterally emphasizing the centralized guidance and disapproving the relative independence of enterprises and the use of the law of value and solve the question of the cost-accounting system most correctly on the revolutionary principle of Marxism-Leninism.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made a profound elucidation of the necessity of the cost-accounting system in connection with the characteristics of socialist society, a transitional one, and thus clarified the historical position of the cost-accounting system.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Why, then, should the enterprises within the state sector be granted independence in management, and, if the means of production are not commodities, why should they be delivered and received under strict accounting, on the principle of equivalence? That has something to do with the specific feature of socialist society, which is a transitional one." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. V, p. 307.)

The socialist system is the first in history to free the working masses from exploitation and oppression and make them masters of the state and means of production and enable them to enjoy a life of true meaning as social beings, an independent and creative life. But socialist society is a transitional one in which the productive forces have not developed to such a level as to make each person work according to his abilities and receive according to his needs. And the remnants of such outmoded ideas as egoism and departmentalism still persist in the minds of people, and labour has not yet become their primary need of life.

This requires applying the most scientific and

rational method of economic management in conformity with the essential requirement of the socialist system and the transitional character of the society. It is the very cost-accounting system that meets this need by granting the enterprises the relative independence in management.

The cost-accounting system enables every enterprise to introduce a strict save-and-spare system. Granted the right to control and use the state property, every enterprise has to take good care of state property like its own and to overcome misappropriation and squandering of the state property by conducting the economic accounting in the form of value and the control by the won. It also makes the enterprises net a certain profit for the state over and above their production costs, thereby effectively using manpower and means of production and increasing incomes with small expenditure.

It is a method of management which enables all the functionaries to do away with their old habit of working at random and do their work with a high sense of responsibility in an attitude of masters. Under the cost-accounting system control is kept of things that are mine and thine on a strict accounting between enterprises or between shops, a demarcation of responsibility is placed in the economic management and the results of the work of functionaries are reflected on the results of their managing activities. Thus it controls and stimulates the functionaries so that they can work in a manner befitting a master with a high responsibility.

This system exercises strict control so that the obsolete ideological remnant of living idle cannot appear and it inspires all the working people faithfully to take part in work. It makes it possible to correctly evaluate and count the quality and quantity of the work done by each in the form of value and conduct, according to the work done, accurate distribution of the incomes attained by selling products on the principle of equivalence.

As seen above, the cost-accounting system

is related with the specific feature of socialist society, a transitional one; it is essential for managing and operating the economy in line with the nature of the socialist system. It is an economic category peculiar to the period of transition from capitalism to socialism. Accordingly, it is unnecessary after the close of the transition period.

This new elucidation of the necessity of the cost-accounting system enables the working-class party and state to firmly adhere to the principled stand in the solution of the problem of this system and correctly introduce this system to suit the specific conditions of each historical period of socialist construction.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung clarified the problems of principle arising in introducing the cost-accounting system in socialist society.

The leader taught that the basic problem in correctly applying this system is to thoroughly follow the principle of giving priority to political work in all matters and the principle of managing the economy in a planned way under the centralized guidance and control of the state. These principles reflect the essential requirements of the socialist system. Accordingly, only when they are thoroughly applied can the cost-accounting system be properly introduced in keeping with its nature and mission.

To do so, the leader said, it is necessary to make effective use of such economic levers as the form of value and the form of commerce in accord with the requirement of the economic law of socialism.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"A proper use of the commodity form and the commercial form in the production and circulation of the means of production is of definite significance in methodically increasing the profits of the enterprises and state accumulation, by eliminating the wastage of social labour and strengthening the regime of economy. It is therefore necessary to make proper use of them

in all branches of the national economy and in all enterprises." (Ibid., p. 308.)

Only by making proper use of such economic levers as the value form and commercial form, can the cost-accounting system play its role satisfactorily as a means of operating the economy in a planned way and rationalizing the enterprise management to overfulfil the state plan, systematically lower the production cost and increase state accumulation.

The leader said that in order to correctly introduce that system the functionaries should have the material responsibility for and interest in the results of their managing activities. Only when they are made to do so with a high degree of political enthusiasm, they can properly operate the socialist economy with a higher responsibility and creative initiative.

Besides, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward the ways and measures to correctly introduce the cost-accounting system in the practical socialist economic construction, thereby showing clearly how to manage and operate the economy scientifically and rationally.

Comrade Kim Il Sung's theory on the cost-accounting system gave a correct scientific and theoretical answer to the problems which had remained completely unsolved. It is an outstanding theory which has made an immortal contribution to the perfection of socialist political economy, particularly of the theory on the management of the socialist economy.

Today the distinguished theory of the leader on the cost-accounting system has found its brilliant embodiment in the management of our socialist economy. The cost-accounting system serves as a potent theoretical and practical weapon to develop our national economy steadily at a high rate and powerfully promote the socialist construction as a whole in our country.

Music and Dance Epic-Drama "Arduous March"

The great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"We should follow the examples of the heroic struggle of our revolutionary forerunners and assimilate and develop their fighting spirit."

In keeping with his programmatic teaching, a great number of works on the revolutionary traditions have been created in our country. Among them is the music and dance epic-drama "Arduous March" produced and performed by the art circle members of a Korean People's Army unit to which Comrade Kwon Song Rin belongs. For its high ideological and artistic value, this piece makes a great contribution to educating our working people in a revolutionary way.

It is a winner of the People's Prize and consists of prologue, six scenes and epilogue. Through a magnificent, artistic delineation it deals with a historic event—the "Arduous

March" conducted between the winter of 1938 and the spring of the next year in the period of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and led by the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The story begins when Comrade Kim Il Sung, Commander of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, advances a Juche-motivated line for saving our revolution from a temporary crisis caused by a large-scale "punitive" operation by the Japanese imperialists.

Comrade Commander reorganizes the KPRA into three regional units. The first unit heads for south Manchuria, the third unit leaves for northeast Manchuria and the second unit led by him, the main force, starts an arduous march toward the homeland.

This march is replete literally with untold hardships and unprecedented ordeals. The Japanese imperialists hurl a force 200,000 strong and planes at his unit in a desperate attempt to "annihilate" the Headquarters.

Ceaseless fierce engagements with the enemy troops, blinding snowstorms, biting cold, lack of food, and fatigue—hardships and difficulties bristle up in the way.

During this march from Nanpaitzu to Peitatingtzu Comrade Commander deals annihilating blows at the enemies, resorting to such brilliant strategies and flexible tactics as large- or small-unit operations, circling operations, decoy, ambush and assault.

In the whole course of this 100-odd-day-long, hard march he shows warm fatherly love for his men and people; he moves back and forth along the marching lines many times a day, to inspire his men, tends wounds of the injured and returns its owner the cow captured in a battle.

Difficult as the condition is, the

Korean People's Revolutionary Armymen making a firm resolve to defend the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung with their lives

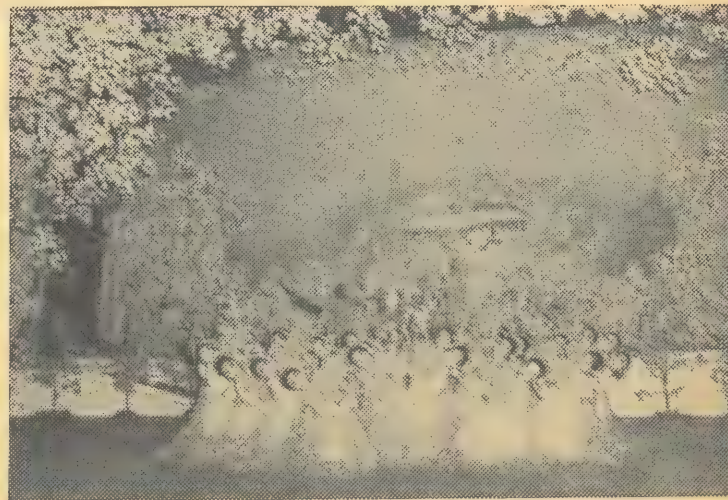


KPRA men never discontinue their study. True to the instructions of Comrade Commander, they maintain close ties of kinship with the people and death-defyingly smash the enemies, thereby defending him with their lives.

The story closes with such events that after the triumphant completion of this arduous march, Comrade Commander leads the offensive operation in the Musan area to victory.

In order to fully describe the numerous engagements and battles and moving episodes during the march, the creation group of the piece adopted a new form, a music and dance epic-drama organically interlarded with national songs, orchestra, dances, narrations, poem recitations and plays, and they also applied an exquisite stage design.

They took music as the major form of their work; they show constantly the spiritual world of the characters, deepen their dramatic experiences and advance the story, by means of such ver-



Though the march is arduous and replete with difficulties, the story told by the leader about Mangyongdae gives a firm conviction of victory to the Korean People's Revolutionary Armymen

Women at the Chiatsaishui village preparing articles and food in aid of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army



satile forms of description as stanzaed Pangchang, solos, choruses and orchestral music.

This stride is for the General,
The next one is for the father-land.

Though I fall and lie under snow,
My firm principle for the revolution

Will never change.
Following the General,
We will smash the enemy,
Even if we die thousands upon thousands of times.

This is a Pangchang sung when the unit resumes the march after a fierce engagement with the enemy who suddenly appeared.

The Pangchang rings out, accompanied by a powerful orchestral music and narration, when in the far distant part of the stage the KPRA men quicken the pace, falling and then rising up in snow, and vividly shows their intense loyalty to follow General

Kim Il Sung and unyielding spirit not to fall out while on the march in any circumstances.

Besides songs and music, dances play a great part in this piece.

In the prologue the KPRA men on the march loom on the scene in distance. Then on the stage the dance is executed by the snow fairies, the sprightly, optimistic dance by guerrillas to a revolutionary song and the song and dance ensemble "Wooden pestle, hull grains and water-wheel, turn" performed by village women preparing the provisions in aid of the guerilla army. These dances and ensemble also bring the inner world of the characters into bold relief.

A snowy night in a thick forest. Guerillas have served only water to Comrade Commander for four days. They give him a bowl of parched rice flour which they have carefully kept in their knapsacks. But he divides it out equally among them, saying that though they are now troubled with cold and hunger, the day will come surely when these adversities will become an old story and they and he visit Mangyongdae. Now they are moved to tears by his parental affection. Then scores of flower fairies appear on the stage to dance representing the blooming flowers around a straw-thatched house lit up brilliantly. At that moment the characters, bunches of flowers in hands, hurry out through these flower fairies, tidy up themselves and make reverential salutes to this historic house in Mangyongdae where the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was born.

Thus this elegant and charming dance of the flower fairies accompanied by a lyric Pangchang conjures up the visions of the KPRA men longing for the day when they,

following the General, will return to the homeland in triumph.

The three-dimensional, life-like stage design rids the stage of the limitation of time and space and adds the profundity to the work.

Complex structure of settings, scenery painted in an original way, and the unit on the march, a strategic map, hills and peaks delineated by stereopticon on backdrops and fast scene changes play a positive part in the development of the plot.

The respectful representation of the lofty image of Comrade Commander by stereopticon has brought a new phase in the development of stage design.

The interlarding of narrations and poem recitations plays an important role in characterizing this piece.

Narrators and reciters help the plot develop; they impressively emphasize in a political and logical way the wise guidance and strategic and tactical policies of Comrade Commander who led the arduous march to victory, make episodes and happenings follow the thread of the plot and give some parts of the story a flight or pregnancy.

As seen above, dealing with such great historic event as the "Arduous March", this piece makes the most of the forms of modern revolutionary opera and at the same time, applies new forms in supplement, thereby making itself an excellent work combining perfectly high ideological value with fine artistic one.

The music and dance epic-drama "Arduous March" is a proud masterpiece produced by our revolutionary literature and arts efflorescing in an all-round way.

Kim Sung Ryong

Great Victory for the Class and Mass Lines in Our Country (2)

In order to firmly build up the revolutionary ranks and attain the politico-ideological unity of the entire people, we have also followed the policy of winning over to the side of revolution all people except a handful of malicious elements.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"...Our Party, closely combining the class line with the mass line, has followed the policy of winning over to the side of revolution everybody save the handful of malicious elements." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. IV, p. 238.)

According to the correct policy of the Party, the Government of the Republic accurately defined the targets of dictatorship and struggle and the targets of alliance and unity at each stage of the revolutionary development, and embraced and won over the broad masses to the side of revolution.

In the period of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution, it won over to the side of revolution the urban petty-bourgeoisie, intellectuals and even patriotic national bourgeoisie on the basis of the worker-peasant alliance led by the working class.

As far as the national bourgeoisie were concerned, it adhered to the principle of uniting while struggling and of struggling while uniting, that is, the principle of supporting their anti-imperialist aspect while struggling against their vacillation and exploitative nature.

This policy of winning over all classes or sections that were even a little interested in the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution was an absolutely correct one which rendered it possible to thoroughly isolate and suppress the landlords, comprador capitalists, pro-Japanese elements and traitors to the nation who were in collusion with

Japanese imperialism and weaken the counterrevolutionary forces and strengthen the revolutionary forces in every way.

In the period of the socialist revolution, the peasants, urban petty-bourgeoisie and capitalist private traders and industrialists must be remoulded along socialist lines. This is an essential content of the socialist revolution and is very important in cementing the politico-ideological unity of the entire people.

In drawing the peasants in cooperative farming the Government of the Republic held fast to the Party's class policy of firmly relying on the poor peasants, strengthening alliance with the middle peasants and restricting and gradually remoulding the rich peasants instead of eliminating them.

In the socialist reorganization of capitalist trade and industry, too, it adopted the policy of not expropriating the property of the entrepreneurs and traders but enlisting them along with the handicraftsmen in various forms of cooperative economy to remould them on socialist lines.

Needless to say, it thoroughly isolated and suppressed the handful of malicious elements who were opposed to the socialist revolution.

Thus, the Government of the Republic successfully carried out the difficult and complex task of socialist transformation in town and country in a very short period of four-five years.

This marked an important turning point in remoulding different social classes and sections into socialist working people and attaining the politico-ideological unity of the whole society.

In our country work with people with complex socio-political background held a particularly important place in realizing the unity and cohesion of the revolutionary ranks.

The complexity of socio-political backgrounds of the population was produced by the protracted colonial rule of Japanese imperialism, the artificial division of the country by U.S. imperialism and the enemy's estrangement manoeuvres during the Fatherland Liberation War.

The Government of the Republic won over all that could be, strictly adhering to the Party's policy of correctly combining the class line with the mass line in the work with people with complex socio-political backgrounds too.

Comrade Kim Il Sung stated:

"The invariable principle our Party adheres to in its work with those who have complicated social and political records is that we should appraise each of them always attaching importance to his present attitude, isolate hostile elements to the maximum, and win everyone possible over to the side of the revolution." (Ibid., pp. 389-90.)

The Party's principle formulated by the leader is an invariable one followed by the Government of the Republic in the work with those who have complex socio-political backgrounds.

It never suspected people without reason but considered it possible to educate and remould them all except the confirmed reactionaries because it was convinced of the excellence of the socialist system, the justness of its cause and the indestructible might and dignity of the Workers' Party of Korea, the guiding force of the Korean people.

It boldly trusted and broad-mindedly embraced those who supported socialism and worked hard even though they were complex in their social origin, family backgrounds and past records and helped and patiently educated them.

It educated even those who had committed crimes against the country and the people in the past and enlisted them in the revolutionary ranks.

As a result, all the people have been closely rallied around the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung and are energetically pushing forward the building of socialism, displaying their high revolutionary zeal and creative activity. This reality of our country, particularly the Chollima movement sweeping our country, gives ample proof of the correctness of the policies of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic.

The Chollima movement is a mass innovation drive which organically combines collective renovation in economic and cultural construction with the work of educating and remoulding the working people. The essence of this movement lies in uniting all the working people closer around the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung by educating and remoulding them on communist lines and building socialism better and faster by giving full play to their revolutionary enthusiasm and creative talents.

In the process of the development of the Chollima movement in depth, the spiritual and moral qualities of people have changed and the revolutionary ranks have grown stronger.

The birth and growth of the Chollima movement represents a great victory for Comrade Kim Il Sung's class and mass lines and demonstrates the firm unity of the Party and the masses of people.

Today all our working people are being successfully revolutionized and working-classized under the new circumstances in which they have all become socialist working people.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The policy invariably followed by our Party in building up the revolutionary ranks and cementing the politico-ideological unity of society was that of pushing ahead energetically with the work of revolutionizing and working-classizing the working people, while strengthening the dictatorship over the hostile elements through a proper combination of the class and mass lines." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. V, p. 424.)

It is an important revolutionary task in building up the revolutionary ranks and strengthening the politico-ideological unity of society to revolutionize the working class and revolutionize and working-classize the cooperative farmers and working intellectuals, while strengthening the dictatorship over a tiny handful of hostile elements.

Revolutionizing and working-classizing the whole society is a class struggle to eliminate all manner of old ideas and non-working-class elements from every sphere of social life. This struggle, however, is an internal affair of the working people who go hand in hand to realize their common ideal and, accordingly, it is waged not by the method of suppression

applied to the hostile elements but through persuasion and education.

In revolutionizing and working-classing the whole society, the Government of the Republic thoroughly executes the policy of the Workers' Party of Korea, the policy of steadily enhancing the leading role of the working class and educating and remoulding the co-operative farmers and working intellectuals on the pattern of the working class.

In order to revolutionize the working class, efforts have been made to raise its ideological and cultural levels and increase its organization. This has made the working class more revolutionary, advanced and cultured, and enabled it to perform more successfully its historical mission of reorganizing the whole society and educating and remoulding all other working people.

Great efforts have also been made to eliminate the class distinction between the working class and the peasantry in order to revolutionize and working-classize the co-operative farmers. The state has endeavoured to obliterate the difference between industrial and agricultural labour by developing technology, gradually convert cooperative ownership into that by the whole people by consolidating and developing the former and to remould the backward ideology of the peasants into the advanced ideology of the working class.

The problem of the old intellectuals holds a very important place in the revolutionization and working-classization of the whole society.

Our old intellectuals come mostly from propertied classes, and they served the imperialists and exploiting classes in the past. But, they, as intellectuals of a colonial country, were subjected to national oppression and discrimination by foreign imperialism and, therefore, had a national, democratic revolutionary spirit.

In view of such specific features of the old intellectuals and their important role in the building of a new society the Government of the Republic has striven ever since liberation to embrace and educate them and remoulded them into intellectuals serving the working people. This alliance with the old intellectuals is not a temporary but an alliance that stems from the lofty mission of the Communists to lead them up to socialism and communism.

Our old intellectuals have been remoulded into fine socialist working intellectuals

through persistent education and in the crucible of the revolutionary struggle. They are working devotedly for the building of socialism and communism.

This is a shining victory for the policy of the Workers' Party of Korea towards the intellectuals and one of the greatest achievements in revolutionizing all of society.

As a result of the successful promotion of the work for revolutionizing and working-classing the whole society, the ideological and spiritual qualities of our people have undergone a radical change and their society has been consolidated as never before. The entire working people are now fighting devotedly for society and the collective, for socialism and communism, and all society lives and works in a revolutionary way. The unity of the working class, cooperative farmers and working intellectuals has been further cemented, and all of society has now turned into a big Red family whose members advance in solid politico-ideological unity, helping and leading each other forward. Our revolutionary ranks have become indestructible.

This great victory is attributable to the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, genius of revolution and the respected and beloved leader of our Party and our people, who originated the unique thought and theory on the class and mass lines on the basis of his immortal *Juche* idea and has brilliantly materialized them in each period and each stage of the development of the revolution.

The unbreakable unity and cohesion of the entire people with the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung as the sole central leading figure is a sure guarantee of all their victories and a source of their strength.

Today our people are filled with one resolve to fight on as the faithful revolutionary soldiers of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the soldiers who live for the leader and readily lay down their lives for him, following the only one road of victory indicated by him.

No force on earth can break the impregnable might of the Korean people who are rallied steel-strong around the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Chon Gyong Su

The end

The Unggi Combined Farm Today

The Unggi Combined Farm is at the northeastern tip of our country and comprises a whole county.

It is a new type of state-run farm with a special structure and function different from the other socialist economic forms of our country; this farm was organized as a model in accordance with the far-sighted plan of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to finally solve the rural question by working-classing peasants, industrializing agriculture and eliminating the distinction between town and country.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"Unggi County had better try, on an experimental basis, to turn the whole county into a single state farm by amalgamating all its agricultural co-operatives, fishery stations and fishing co-operatives."

Unggi county faces sea and has mountains, a vast glassland and numerous ponds.

Its co-operative farms organized each with *ri* as a unit had failed to make good, all-round and rational use of these natural-economic conditions and, in consequence, its population could not fare well.

Having acquainted himself with its peasants' life, the fatherly leader built a new type of farm to back up this lagging county. In the meanwhile, he found the concrete ways of final solution to the rural question.

The leader visited the county in March 1959. He crossed hills and marshes, saying that he should call at any place where people lived. Everywhere he went, he sat at one place with people and had a good grasp of the natural-economic conditions of the county. Thus, he formed the Unggi County Combined Farm.

For the newly established farm, the leader dispatched a number of technicians and managerial cadres and sent tractors, bulldozers, excavators, trucks, chemical fertilizers, agricultural chemicals and machine tools.

And he visited the farm time and again to indicate in detail the directions and ways for the farm to follow.

As taught by him, all the agricultural co-operatives, producers' co-operatives, fishing co-operatives and local industry factories were amalgamated and placed under the unified control of the County Combined Farm Manage-

ment Committee and thus co-operative property turned into public one.

The County Combined Farm Management Committee runs and guides the entire affairs of the county—agriculture, fishery, industry, education, culture, public health and trade.

Since this farm comprises the whole county, Chairman of the County Combined Farm Management Committee concurrently holds the chairmanship of the county administrative committee and organizes and executes both economic and administrative work.

Based on the new-type management system created by the leader and its superiority, the management committee has pushed ahead vigorously with the work to consolidate the farm organizationally and economically.

The committee undertook, first of all, magnificent countywide nature-remaking projects to reclaim marshes, organize agro-stock sub-farms, build drainages and create shelter-belts, thus made it possible to introduce comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization to suit the communist way of farming.

The committee used the county's economic conditions comprehensively in carrying out the technical revolution; farm machines were invented and introduced and a scientific land cultivation system and a manuring system established in conformity with the geographical features.

The principle of right crop on right soil was observed in grain cultivation, sub-farms were organized to specialize in animal husbandry, fish breeding or grain production in accordance with regional specific and productive conditions and various processing plants and a combined feed factory built.

In line with the unified plan of the committee, all the equipment and manpower of the county were mobilized and used in a concentric and rational way for the most pressing task set forth in agriculture, fishery or industry according to seasons.

As a result, the ties between branches became closer and the traits of helping and leading each other were established more thoroughly.

Distribution is one of the important matters in managerial activities. The committee has strictly observed the principle of socialist distribution, enhancing constantly the politico-

ideological level of people and made distribution uniform throughout the county.

It has also striven to elevate general and technical knowledge of the farmers; general, technical and adult education has been intensified and the County Higher Agricultural School with courses of agriculture and stock breeding reorganized, in line with the farm's characteristics, into a polytechnical school with such additional courses of tractor engineering, animal products processing and fishery.

Under the wise guidance of the leader and thanks to his minute care, the ponds and swamps deserted for thousands of years have turned into a big centre of animal husbandry and an arable land prolific of grains; the Unggi county, once a region far removed from modern civilization, has now become a modern socialist rural area.

Now this farm boasts of "communist" plots, each being 16 chongbo wide, surrounded by double windbreak, and does farming with the help of machines and chemicals. Its output is on the steady increase every year.

The farm's level of mechanization in farming is rather high; it has 4.8 tractors and 1.2 trucks per 100 chongbo and a number of

other different farm machines. The supply of chemical fertilizers and agricultural chemicals has also increased day by day. And each farmer cultivates 5 chongbo of dry and paddy fields on an average.

With these, labour becomes easier and more pleasant; work efficiency rises scores of times and agricultural production is on the increase.

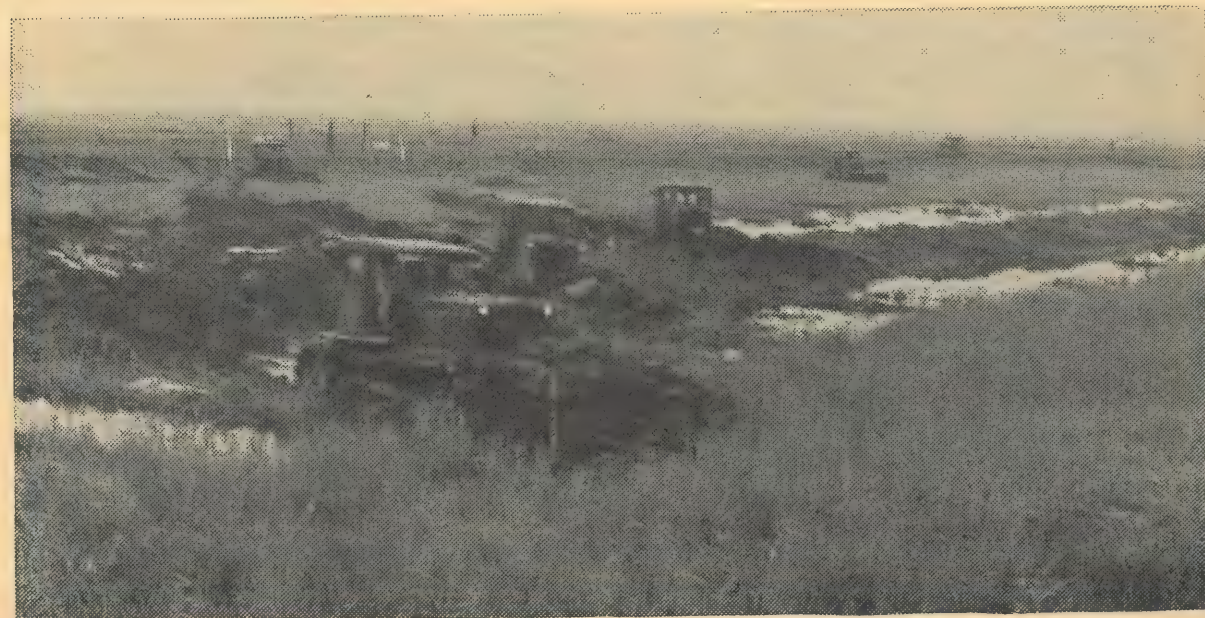
The farm's agriculture, stock breeding, fishery and local industry have made greater strides than before the amalgamation of co-operatives organized with ri as a unit. This has effected changes in the life of the farm's agricultural working people.

The population of the Bupo and Kulpo villages were the poorest in Unggi county, but now they lead a happy life in the cosy modern houses with nothing to want, helping and pulling each other along. Every year their grain and cash incomes increase steadily.

The farm, as an agricultural enterprise, has developed in a many-sided way its economy covering agriculture, fishery and local industry, with the main stress on stock breeding, in conformity to the natural-economic conditions, and improved its management work; now it is in a position to better the living of its work-

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Land reclamation is making headway on the co-op farm



Emancipation of Women from Heavy Burden of Household Chores

At factories, farm villages, scientific institutions, educational and cultural establishments in our country our women work, giving full play to their resourcefulness, wisdom and talent for the revolution and construction, and lead a bountiful life.

The happiness and glory granted to them are unthinkable apart from the warm love and meticulous solicitude of the fatherly leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who has brought about their social emancipation and is still solicitous for freeing them from the heavy burden of kitchen and household chores.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"One of the vital tasks in the technical revolution is that of freeing women from the burden of kitchen and household work."

Our women no longer suffer from social inequalities; shoulder to shoulder with men, they keep the revolutionary posts as the potent masters of the country.

The nurseries and kindergartens have been built in all populated areas and the paid 77-day maternity leave and all other conditions provided for women, so that they can work with complete peace of mind. The dense networks of trading and public service establishments in towns and the countryside also help lighten

women's burden of kitchen and household chores.

Not content with this, the fatherly leader is deeply concerned about freeing all members of society from arduous labour and providing them with a happy life; he also strives to deliver women even from heavy burden of the home work they bear.

In order to make kitchen work easier, the fatherly leader saw to it that rice-cooking plants, bakeries and noodle-making mills were built in all parts of the country. He visited a rice-cooking plant to see if its processed foods pleased every taste and even tried their flavour. In consideration of troubles of women in rainy or snowy days, he gave detailed instructions to set up a branch of rice-cooking plant in every first floor of apartment building.

Besides these, he also instructed to manufacture large quantities of kitchen electric heaters, electric cooking pots, washing machines, refrigerators and so on. He called at a new-built apartment and measured how much time a heater took in boiling a potful of water.

Such warm and deep solicitude and care of the fatherly leader have reached every woman.

The state has supplied modern machinery and equipment to numerous foodstuff processing factories, clothing mills and electric appliances plants and built new factories and plants for the convenience of women. As a result, now many centrally-controlled and local industry plants are producing a great number of highly-efficient refrigerators, washing machines, electric cooking pots and other kitchen utensils which make women spend shorter time in their kitchen and household work. Besides those factories which specialize in the manufacture of kitchen utensils, the October 5th Electric Appliances Factory and other most plants have workshops for those goods.

There are also in various parts of the country modern foodstuff process-

The fatherly leader sent buses to these working mothers, too, for convenience of their travel between home and work place



ing factories which produce various tasty subsidiary foods in large quantity from vegetables, fruits and meat, rice cooking houses which are big respectively enough to supply the cooked rice to several hundred households.

The employees of these factories strive for an ample and smooth supply of cooked staple foods and side dishes to the population; they frequent *dong* offices and people's residential sub-units to study the tastes of people and get orders.

A workteam head of the Pyongyang Silk Mill, Comrade Chong Yong Hui, residing in an apartment in Pyongyang, the revolutionary capital, had this to say:

"Thanks to the minute solicitude and warm care of the leader, our women have no worries about their household work. So they can do their best for socialist construction, study and enjoy a cultural life and recreation to the full. Indeed, they are the happiest in the world!"

Set aside the goods turned out at centrally-controlled factories in cities and industrial centres. On the steady increase are the variety and quantity of the kitchen utensils produced at local industry factories throughout the country.

A number of modern local food-stuffs processing factories have sprung up in each county seat to supply various kinds of subsidiary foods to farm villages, from which rural women, too, benefit much.

Under the wise guidance of the leader, water works have made brisk headway in all rural villages,



The equipment has been remoulded in modern lines, and work become easier through the technical innovation drive; now the Oesong Clothing Factory in Pyongyang is boosting its production

which enables the rural women to enjoy a more joyful and cultured life.

Indeed, thanks to the leader's sagacious guidance and affection warmer than the sun, our women have grown up into ardent revolutionaries in the remaking of nature and society and come to lead an ever-prospering happy life.

By his impartial favour, a number of women, once daughters of the farm hands, have become deputies discussing state affairs, artists creating the "world's top-class art", Labour Heroines, managerial workers,

scientists, educationists or Masters of Sports; they are earning high praise and respect from the people.

Our women are afire with the firm resolve to be faithful to the fatherly leader for ever as revolutionaries, fighters turning forward one wheel of the car of revolution, so as to requite for the inestimable benefits conferred upon them by him who has made them enjoy equal right with men and is now freeing them even from the burden of kitchen and household work.

Li Yong Kang

(Continued from page 36)

ing people and net a great profit to the state.

Today in keeping with the development of its economy, the farm has displayed its advantage as a countywide production unit, stepped up the technical revolution and increased its agricultural productive forces, and enhanced the level of the ideological consciousness and technique of its farmers and improved their material life still more.

It has also made its agricultural economy more planned and organized and intensified

its technical guidance, thereby lessening considerably the gaps between industry and agriculture.

As our fatherland is prospering along the bright road indicated by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung at the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, this combined farm is developing into a region better to live in, into a model of communist farm construction.

Kim In Il



Yonpung-ho Reservoir

The Yonpung-ho Reservoir, one of the monumental creations of our Chollima age, lies between Anju and Kaechon counties, South Pyongan Province.

This reservoir 50 kilometres in circumference reminds one of a "sea."

It was built to supply water to the Pyongnam irrigation system.

Scores of tons of water from the Taedong-gang River is conducted into the reservoir per second through a four-kilometre-long tunnel.

Joining with a stream of the Chongchon-gang River through seven culverts, the water of this reservoir runs its course for 2,000 kilometres through more than 5,400 structures, large and small, to some 100,000 chongbo of paddy and dry fields on the Yoldusamcholli Plain.

This reservoir, the heart of the Pyongnam irrigation system, was built on the initiative of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

In order to meet the age-old desire of the peasants to do farming with enough water, the leader initiated the Pyongnam irrigation project, a grand nature-remaking work, and scaled steep hills to select the site of the reservoir.

In May, 1956 the fatherly leader visited this completed irrigation system and named the reservoir "Yonpung-ho" meaning a lake that brings a plenteous crop every year to the Yoldusamcholli Plain.

With the construction of this reservoir, the plain which yielded 600-700 kg. of grain per chongbo at best in the pre-liberation days has turned into a fertile land which produces annually seven or eight tons per chongbo, 13 tons at the highest.

Not only that.

This reservoir which has close connection with other ramified networks of irrigation waters the newly-reclaimed tideland on the west coast.

It also serves as a recreation ground for working people as well as a fishpond.

Modern resort pavilions are to be found here and there at the foot of densely-wooded hills girdling the reservoir.

The inverted cones of purple mountains are reflected in the blue water of the reservoir; this place is, indeed, an ideal, delight resort.

On the shore of the reservoir azaleas, apricot and

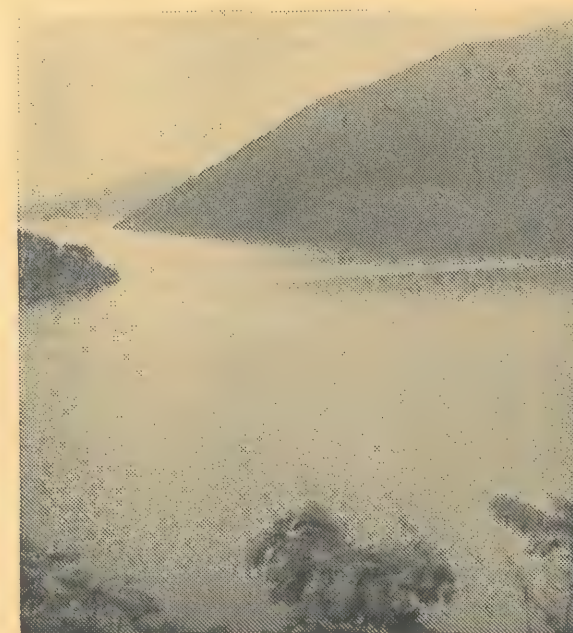
other beautiful flowers bloom in spring and maples put on their crimson tints in autumn.

Here our working people take a rest pleasantly, sailing barges and feasting their eyes on the captivating sights.

In fact, the Yonpung-ho Reservoir is a priceless asset for our agriculture steadily developing under the wise guidance of the leader and a favourable, amusement resort for the working people.

That is why our writers and artists have created the feature film "Yonpung-ho" and relevant opera and drama and our builders erected in the very place where the leader gave on-the-spot guidance the "monument to the Pyongnam irrigation system" in reflection of the feeling of loyalty of our people to the fatherly leader, in order to convey to posterity his lofty virtues and solicitude associated with the Pyongnam irrigation system and the reservoir.

The Yonpung-ho Reservoir which feeds life-giving water to the Yoldusamcholli Plain



Our Poultry Industry

Our poultry industry is an independent agricultural branch which has been newly set up and industrialized along the road indicated in the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" authored by the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught: "We can now say with assurance that we have prepared firm foundations on which the poultry industry can make great leaps using modern technology." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. V, p. 391.)

Thanks to the wise guidance of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his great solicitude for the improvement of the people's living, modern and large-size centres of poultry industry have been created in our country which failed to have its foundations in the past.

Now modern state chicken plants are to be seen in towns. Each field farm of co-op farms and every farmhouse raise chickens, too.

Our chicken and duck plants, built and developed under the meticulous care of the leader, boast of their large scale.

Take the Mangyongdae Chicken Plant for example. It has several hen houses for 100,000 chickens each; it produces annually 100 million eggs.

Chicken or duck plants, big and small, are to be seen everywhere in our country—in towns and workers' settlements, miners' villages and even at the lumberjacks' villages. So the working people can buy eggs and meat at hand.

Our poultry industry is large in size and its operations are mechanized or automated.

In all the state chicken plants, feeding, watering, collecting eggs, cleaning and disinfecting roosts and packing eggs have been all mechanized and the temperature and ventilation are automatically regulated.

Thus, a henwife tends 10,000 chickens on an average to produce eggs and meat.

Each region has also its modernly-equipped assorted feed mill to produce a variety of feeds in large quantity.

Our country has established a system of preserving its own pedigrees and originating new strains which are prolific and suited to its climate and natural-economic conditions; now it supplies on its own mother-chickens and stocks for egg and meat production in a planned way. Scientific, well-organized veterinary prevention system has been set up; highly-effective preventive and veterinary medicines are produced by ourselves and so poultry is completely free from any epidemics.

Our poultry industry, indeed, has gotten rid of its historical backwardness once and for all and made great strides in a short span of time.

This brilliant result of our poultry industry is attributable to the far-reaching plan of the leader and his wise guidance and warm solicitude.

The great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung had elaborated on a far-sighted plan to solve the question of side dishes for the people, the question of meat in particular, and has put his heart into its materialization.

Whenever we think of the bright development of our poultry industry, we recall, with a deep emotion, June 25, 1963.

That day, the leader personally called in the functionaries and technicians in animal husbandry and held counsel as to what measure should be taken for an ampler supply of meat to the people. He said that the best way for that purpose is to develop the poultry industry, and even explained in detail various technical problems and advantages of chicken raising, of which even the chicken technicians had not thought.

Later, the leader advanced a policy of specializing, intensifying and modernizing chicken breeding for the creation of a large-size poultry industry.

The fatherly leader, busy as he was, personally chose the sites of chicken and duck plants and assorted feed mills and frequented their construction sites to give detailed instructions as to their production capacities, the structure and style of buildings, and as to all the pro-

blems related to the development of the poultry industry including the matters on the originating of new strains, preventive work and training of technical personnel.

The development of modern poultry industry on a large scale always went with a number of complex problems, for there had been no material and technical foundations in our country. The workers concerned didn't know what to do and how to start.

The leader saw to it that model mother-chicken plants, chicken plants, assorted feed mills and meat-processing factories were built in some important regions and gave all the cadres and workers in poultry farming objective lessons there.

He often invited the cadres and technicians of poultry industry, told them to learn for the better management of their work since all the production processes of modern poultry industry are scientific and technical. And he provided them with every condition for the development of poultry industry.

He also instructed to print a number of books and produce documentary scientific and feature films in order to diffuse technical knowledge and managing method of the poultry industry throughout the country.

Now our functionaries of poultry industry were confident of their success in managing and developing the large-scale socialist poultry industry and came to push ahead boldly with all the work.

Besides the rapidly developing state-run poultry industry, the leader made all the co-operative farms and peasant households raise chickens and personally visited and taught them various raising methods.

In recent years, the output of eggs and chicken has grown every year in our country; the output of eggs has now increased 57 times and chicken 32 times as against 1961.

Their production cost has been reduced every year; they are provided to the people at low prices.

Along the bright road indicated by the leader, our poultry industry will make bigger strides and give greater variety to the tables of our people.

So Kum Ju

55th Anniversary of the March First Popular Uprising

The Korean people mark the 55th anniversary of the March First Popular Uprising which holds a brilliant place in the history of their anti-imperialist, national-liberation struggle.

The March First Popular Uprising was a nationwide patriotic struggle our people put up to achieve freedom and independence of their country against the brigandish Japanese imperialist aggressors.

The Korean people had resolutely fought to defend the sovereignty of the country and national dignity from the foreign invaders through their long history; they did not want to become humiliated colonial slaves of the Japanese imperialists.

From the first days of the aggression on our country by the Japanese imperialists the Korean people, with burning hatred for the invaders, waged tenacious yet varied struggles.

Especially, Kim Hyong Jik, an indomitable revolutionary fighter and an outstanding leader of the anti-Japanese, national-liberation movement in our country, formed the Korean National Association of broad anti-Japanese patriotic forces at home and abroad and sowed the seed of ardent patriotism in the hearts of our people and aroused them to a vigorous anti-Japanese, patriotic struggle.

The unanimous desire of our people to repulse the oppressors and win the freedom and independence of the country and their pent-up national rage against the robber Japanese imperialist aggressors burst eventually into a nationwide popular uprising on March 1, 1919.

Millions of the insurgent masses throughout the country, responding to the large-scale anti-Japanese demonstrations in Pyongyang and Seoul, destroyed Japanese imperialist colonial ruling offices and disposed

of aggressors and their stooges valiantly, shouting at the top of their voice: "The Japanese and Japanese troops, go home!" and "Long live Korean independence!" Their vigorous struggle continued for several months.

Overseas Koreans also put up the struggle in many places.

The March First Popular Uprising in which the whole nation, irrespective of political views and religious beliefs, rose up and fought unflinchingly was an event of great significance in the Korean people's history of the anti-Japanese, national-liberation struggle.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Through the March First Movement we the Korean people showed the world people that the Korean nation not only was alive and did not want to live as a stateless people, but also was full of a spirit to fight out to the better end for freedom and independence."

Indeed, the March First Popular Uprising inflicted heavy blows upon the Japanese imperialist aggressors and shook their colonial ruling system to its foundation, and exhibited widely the unyielding patriotic spirit of the Korean people in their struggle against the foreign aggressors.

The March First Popular Uprising failed because of its own defects, but furnished a serious lesson to the revolutionary struggle of the Korean people.

It showed that in order to win the revolutionary struggle, the masses of the people should have a revolutionary party guided by the revolutionary idea of an outstanding leader and fight on, united as one, under his monolithic leadership.

Though it was a nationwide revolt, the March First Popular Uprising was not successful in despite of much bloodshed; there

was the absence of the guidance of a great leader and a revolutionary party and, in consequence, the masses of the people lacked in a correct fighting programme and strategy and tactics and failed to fight as an organized and united force.

The uprising clearly showed that if the peoples in colonial countries are to drive out the imperialist aggressors and achieve the cause of their national liberation they should wage a decisive struggle in firm reliance on their internal forces.

It also fully exposed the traitorous nature of the bourgeois flunkeyists who dreamed of achieving "independence" in reliance on outside forces. The bourgeois flunkeyists refrained from a decisive struggle, not believing in the internal force but looking to big countries, and eventually capitulated to the Japanese imperialists and thus degraded themselves to turncoats at long last.

At that time the U.S. imperialists whom the traitors had been counting on, openly supported and inspired the Japanese imperialists' bloody suppression and massacre of Korean people in their patriotic struggle.

Our people continued to fight against the Japanese imperialists after the March First Popular Uprising, too. But, painful failures and sacrifices were unavoidable because of the enemy's bloody suppression.

The ardent aspiration of the Korean people for freedom and independence was brilliantly realized only by the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung, the peerless patriot, national hero and ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, who led the struggle of our people along the straight road of victory under the banner of his great *Juche* idea, standing in the van of the Korean revolution and shouldering the destiny of the country and the nation.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of revolution, set forth the *Juche*-motivated revolutionary line on the Korean revolution and organized and led the glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle for 20 years, thereby accomplished the historic cause of the country's restoration, which our people had longed for.

Under the wise guidance of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, our people have built a socialist state with a com-

plete political sovereignty, a stable self-supporting national economy, a strong self-defensive potential and a brilliant national culture in a short period following the liberation, by splendidly embodying the great *Juche* idea in all fields of the revolution and construction.

Owing to the U.S. imperialists, who actively patronized the Korean aggression of the Japanese imperialists and have occupied south Korea since liberation, persisted in aggression and engaged in war preparations, south Korea has been converted into their colony and military base of aggression, and is being rapidly reduced even to a commodity market for the Japanese militarists and to a victim of their plunder. The Japanese militarists, revived and patronized by the U.S. imperialists, have extended their tentacles of aggression to all branches of south Korea—political, economic, cultural and military—riding roughshod over it.

Aggression by U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism and traitorous acts of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and their fascist oppression have created a situation that reminds one of the eve of the March First Popular Uprising when the national indignation of our people reached its zenith.

The people and student youth in south Korea could not look on the present situation with folded arms and rose up in the struggle against fascism, dictatorship and foreign forces.

They are fighting unflinchingly in the teeth of all deception and suppression of the military fascist clique, in order to drive out the U.S. imperialists from south Korea, cut off the Japanese militarists' tentacles of re aggression and oppose the military fascist regime of the present south Korean rulers, realize social democratization and achieve the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

Their struggle shakes the Pak Jung Hi fascist ruling machinery to its foundations and administers heavy blows to the aggressive machinations of the U.S. imperialists and Japanese militarists.

The Korean people will surely drive out the U.S. imperialists from south Korea, foil the attempt of reinvasion by the Japanese militarists and realize independent, peaceful national reunification without interference of outside forces.

Son Yu Gong

South Korean Student Youth in a Staunch Struggle

—On the Occasion of the 10th Anniversary of March 24 Struggle—

On March 24, 1964, 10 years ago, the south Korean student youth and people unfolded a heroic mass struggle to overthrow the Pak Jung Hi puppet regime and frustrate the criminal "ROK-Japan talks" held between the Japanese militarists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists.

The south Korean student youth had been waging a strenuous struggle out of their lofty desire to resolutely frustrate the Japanese militarists' design of re aggression on south Korea, overthrow the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and save the country and nation. On March 24, 1964, they rose up again in a mass struggle of resistance.

The struggle started with the demonstration of the students of the Liberal Arts and Science College of the Seoul University. The fierce flame of the struggle spread to colleges and high schools across south Korea like a prairie fire. With the broad masses of people joining in the struggle, it developed into a mass struggle.

Demonstrators shouted: "United States, take off mask," "Down with the Japanese militarists" and "Down with the Pak regime," and their shouts shook the whole land of south Korea.

Braving the bloody suppression by the heavily armed puppet policemen, the student youth and people who came out in demonstration assaulted and occupied the puppet government and other public offices as well as puppet police stations, knocking down policemen. They closed in upon the puppet "National Assembly Building" and the "Capitol Building" and Chongwadae where the Pak Jung Hi gangster is entrenched.

The flame of the resistance struggle swept across the whole of south Korea—Taegu, Pusan, Chonju, Kwangju, Cheju and so on—and the

struggle was waged fiercely for two months and a half till June 3 when it reached the zenith.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"This struggle started in opposition to the renewed aggression by Japanese militarism and for shattering the 'ROK-Japan talks.' Gradually it assumed an anti-'government' character and developed into a struggle to topple the Pak Jung Hi regime." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. IV, p. 248.)

The March 24 struggle fully demonstrated once again the indomitable patriotic spirit and revolutionary fighting will of the south Korean student youth and people and dealt a heavy blow to the U.S. and Japanese aggressors and their stooges.

Sustained a severe blow by this struggle, the U.S. imperialists and their puppets, the Pak Jung Hi clique, intensified their vicious colonial enslavement policy and military fascist dictatorship still further, brutally suppressing with bayonet the patriotic advance of the south Korean student youth and people.

But they could not check the revolutionary advance of the south Korean student youth and people. After the March 24 struggle, too, south Korean student youth and people unfolded all forms of mass struggles one after another—the August struggle in 1965, the struggle waged in 1966 against the "reform of constitution for third election" which aimed at the long-term office of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, and the struggle against the militarization of the campus, the puppet presidential "election" of the Pak Jung Hi clique and the "elections" of the puppet national assembly in the spring of 1971 and many other struggles.

Driven into a critical crisis by the continued struggles of the south Korean student youth and

people against imperialism and fascism and for democratization of society, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique desperately stepped up war preparations at the dictates of the U.S. imperialists and, at the same time, brought into south Korea the Japanese militarists in earnest, thus turning it into a double colony of the U.S. and Japanese aggressors.

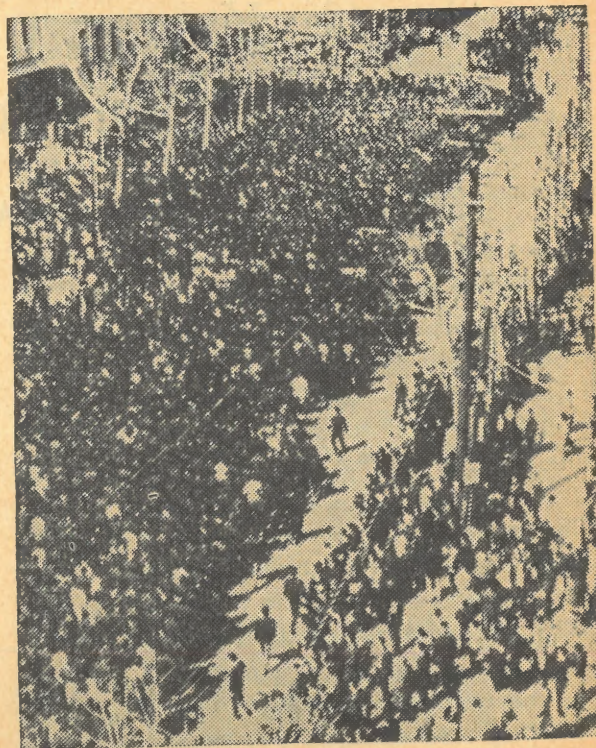
South Korea where the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists are on the rampage has now turned into a living hell where famine and poverty, terror and oppression prevail, into a crucible of fascism, due to the treachery and medieval fascist tyranny by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

Under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique manufactured various fascist evil laws and expanded repressive apparatuses on a large scale, and thus covered the whole of south Korea with a military, police and intelligence network. They are arresting, imprisoning and killing at random the south Korean revolutionaries and people who are fighting for the freedom of the people and democracy. In October, 1972 they even committed fascist outrage of proclaiming "extraordinary martial law" plus the "state of emergency" already in force.

From the first days when they usurped the puppet power, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique have viciously schemed to turn schools into "centres" to bring up their faithful servants, regarding the south Korean student youth as a thorn in their flesh. For this they dispatched the officers on active list to the schools at all levels to force them to have military drill.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique militarized and fascistized the sacred schools. Not content with this, they have set up "YTP", their secret agents' organization, in schools to watch every movement of students and are mercilessly suppressing the slightest element against their grains.

Owing to the intensified manoeuvres of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique for the militarization of the campus the schools in south Korea have turned into a parade ground supply-



In March 1964 student youth and citizens of Seoul, south Korea, put up a struggle against the puppet regime of Pak Jung Hi, the stooge of U.S. imperialism

ing cannon fodder for the war of the U.S. imperialists, and justice, truth and the right to study have been trampled underfoot completely.

The vicious fascist suppression and war policy by the U.S. imperialists and their hirelings, however, have brought nothing but a stronger struggle against them on the part of the south Korean student youth and people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said: "Wherever exploitation and oppression exist, there is always popular resistance. It is inevitable that the south Korean people should fight against the oppressors for their freedom and liberation." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. V, p. 196.)

Through the bitter experience of the past the south Korean student youth are fully aware of the truth that they can enjoy the right to existence and democratic freedom only through the

struggle against the U.S.-Japanese aggressors and their hirelings. So, they waged the massive anti-"government" demonstration struggle again last year against the fascist terror rule of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

The flame of the struggle against fascism and for democracy the students of Liberal Arts and Science College of Seoul University kindled fast spread to many universities and colleges including the Law College, Commercial College of the Seoul University, the Korea University and the Yonsei University in Seoul and the Kyongbuk University and the Ryongnam University in localities.

The demonstrators waged a large-scale struggle, shouting "Down with Pak regime," "Dissolve CIA" and "Give us freedom or death."

The massive anti-"government" struggle of the south Korean student youth condemning traitors Pak Jung Hi fascist gang involved broad areas of south Korea, and the policemen who were running amuck to check them were completely broken up by the angry demon-

strators.

Quite upset by the fighting spirit of the student youth, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique laid a "special cordon" and mobilized their policemen to repress the riot. The riot policemen intruded into the colleges, arrested students at random and brutally suppressed them, shooting tear bombs and brandishing their clubs.

No force on earth, however, can block the revolutionary advance of the south Korean student youth who were tempered in the struggle and have taken root deeper among the masses of people, and who are waging a strenuous struggle under their support and encouragement.

Victory is in store for the south Korean student youth in their fight to drive out the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists from their country, sweep away the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, realize the democratization of south Korean society and to achieve the campus freedom.

Last year south Korean student youth came out against Pak Jung Hi fascist one-man dictatorship



Unity and Solidarity of International Women in the Struggle against Imperialism and for Democracy

Today the entire women of our country significantly observe the 64th anniversary of the March 8 International Women's Day, an international red-letter day of the progressive women the world over, in the grandiose circumstances in which the whole country is seething with the great revolutionary upsurge upholding the programme tasks advanced by the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung at the Fifth Congress of our Party and the five-point programme for national reunification put forward by him.

On the occasion of this significant day, we extend our militant greetings and firm solidarity to all the working women of the fighting countries who are struggling for their social and class emancipation and against imperialism and colonialism and the other progressive women of the whole world.

Since they began to observe March 8 as the day for demonstrating the militant solidarity and might of the progressive women of the world a great number of exploited and oppressed peoples and women on the globe have been waging a bloody struggle amidst the revolutionary storms for crushing imperialism and colonialism and building a new society free and happy, and they have achieved a brilliant victory in the struggle.

Hundreds of millions of people and women in Asia, Africa and Latin America have thrown off the cursed yoke of colonial slavery and embarked upon the road of creating a new life.

The women's question is, in essence, a problem to emancipate them from the social inequality and personal subjugation and to make them the genuine masters in all domains of social life, the enjoyers of an independent and creative life and the reliable workers of the revolution and construction.

Only when the women who make up a half of the population, are freed from all sorts of exploitation and subjugation and ensured equal freedoms and rights with men, can the whole society be freed from exploitation

and equal in a true sense of the word, and they can fulfil their role satisfactorily as genuine masters of the country and society.

Thanks to the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the women's question has been solved correctly in our country.

Already in the first days when he set out on the road of revolution at his early age, the fatherly leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said that profanity on the rights of the women is the debasement of the human society and human beings as a whole, and regarded the women's liberation movement as one of the urgent fundamental problems of the social revolution; and he, on the basis of his great *Juche* idea, has led our women's movement to the most correct and straight road of victory.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"It is a link of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution to emancipate the women socially and establish equality of sexes, and further it is closely linked with the carrying out of the tasks of a higher stage of the revolution."

Even under difficult and complex conditions right after liberation the leader set up in person the Korean Democratic Women's Union, a revolutionary organization of the women, and thus enabled our women who had undergone all sorts of maltreatment and oppression in the past to participate proudly in social and political activity.

And he enacted the Law on the Equality of the Sexes to socially free our women who had been subjected to double and treble exploitation and personally not free in chains of feudalism and capital and guarantee them equal rights with men in all domains of politics, the economy and culture of the country.

Moreover, the leader took steps of rapidly increasing the economic might and raising the technical and cultural level of the country as a whole, thus improving the material and cultural life of our women in a short span of

time.

Not only this. The leader clarified that under socialism the essential contents of the women's question were to elevate the role of the women in the revolution and construction and bring up all the women into ardent revolutionaries, Communists as well as to practically ensure them equal rights with men. And he advanced the task of freeing the women from the heavy burdens of kitchen and household chores as one of the three major tasks of the technical revolution, and is correctly organizing and leading the struggle for its implementation.

Indeed, under the warm care of the fatherly leader our women have grown up into revolutionaries, into the ardent and genuine builders of socialism and communism who are turning powerfully one wheel of the car of the revolution with equal rights and freedoms with men.

In contrast to this, under the fascist oppression of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, their stooges, the south Korean women are imposed upon all sorts of slavish submission and subjected to intolerable contempt and maltreatment and harsh exploitation, far from enjoying the elementary democratic rights and liberties.

Through their experience of life they are aware of the fact that they can achieve genuine freedom and liberation and realize equality only when the U.S. imperialists are withdrawn from south Korea and their jackals overthrown; they have come out valiantly in a sacred revolutionary struggle against the enemies.

The women in a number of countries on the globe are still undergoing exploitation and oppression of capital in the bondage of the imperialists' aggression and colonialism and their rights and liberties are ruthlessly trampled down, and children are denied schooling and groaning in poverty and starvation.

Today U.S. imperialism is the most heinous common enemy of the world people and women and the target No. 1 of struggle of the world women against imperialism and for democracy.

Today, on our planet there is no place, whether in Asia, Africa or Latin America, that is free from the reach of the U.S. imperialists'

tentacles of aggression, and there is no country, big or small, free from the threat of aggression by them. Everywhere they set foot, women and children always shed blood.

It is clear that world peace cannot be safeguarded, nor can national liberation and independence or the victory of democracy and socialism be achieved, apart from the struggle against imperialism, U.S. imperialism in particular; it is also unthinkable of the emancipation and liberty of the women and the happy future of the children apart from the struggle against it.

Therefore, to cement the unity and cohesion and militant solidarity among the progressive women of the whole world is of weighty importance and an urgent task at present in the struggle against U.S. imperialism.

Together with the revolutionary people the world over, the women making up a half of the world population should join their efforts to wage a powerful anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle to frustrate resolutely the U.S. imperialists' scheme of aggression and war and drive them into a tight corner.

It is a common feeling of the entire women as wives and mothers, to aspire after peace, social progress, their rights and real happiness of their children.

Only under the banner of struggle against imperialism and for democracy the international women's movement can be developed healthily into a militant and revolutionary one and can make an active contribution to the revolutionary cause of the world people as a whole.

Today the entire women of our country regard it as their important revolutionary duty to cement the militant solidarity with the international revolutionary forces and the progressive women of the world.

In the future, too, they, holding aloft the revolutionary banner of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle, will give active support and encouragement to the women of the whole world in their fight against imperialism and for national independence, democracy and socialism and exert every effort to strengthen the international solidarity with them.

Kwon O Sik

Aggressive Manoeuvres of Israeli Expansionists Are Doomed to Failure

The great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"An advance base of the U.S. and British imperialists in the Near and Middle East for aggression directed against the Arab people, Israel is hindering the Arab progress and threatening the security of the Arab people."

Taking advantage of the Zionists' anti-Arab sentiments and aggressive ambition, the U.S. and British imperialists divided Palestine and cooked up Israel to realize their aggressive policy in the Near and Middle East.

They are actively supporting the Israeli aggressors' manoeuvres to occupy the Arab countries, in an attempt to use the Zionists in carrying out their aggressive policy.

The Israeli aggressors, the old jackals of the U.S. imperialists for invading the Arab countries, have appeared as a "detached force" to damp down the national-liberation struggle in the Arab areas.

Right after the birth of Israel, the Zionists launched invasion; they waged the "Palestinian war" against Egypt, Syria, Iraq, Lebanon, Jordan and Saudi Arabia between May, 1948 and July, 1949, revealing their aggressive nature openly. In the war they deprived these countries of vast areas, killed a number of innocent people cold-bloodedly and burned many

villages down there. They also plundered a lot of minerals at will in these countries.

At the instigation of the British and French imperialists, the Israeli aggressors launched an armed invasion against Egypt in October, 1956. After that they did not cease attacks on Arab countries. With the active backing of the U.S. imperialists, they ignited a robber-like aggressive war against Arab countries in June, 1967 and illegally occupied some territories of these countries. At the dictates of the U.S. imperialists they opened again a large-scale aggression on the Arab Republics of Egypt and Syria in October, 1973. Israel, indeed, is a "cancer" of the Arab countries, and the source of menace to peace and security of the Near and Middle East.

The Palestinian and other Arab peoples are waging a dynamic struggle against the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli aggressors and for the complete liberation of Palestine and stable peace in the Near and Middle East.

Each war and attack conducted by the Israeli invaders is not only an aggressive act against the peoples in this region, but also a grave practice of threatening world peace and security and an open challenge to the world peace-loving people.

That is why all the progressive countries and revolutionary peo-

ples of the world are giving an active encouragement and support, material and mental, to the Palestinian and other Arab peoples in their patriotic and just struggle for defending their countries and national independence.

The Korean people extend full support and firm solidarity to the struggle of Arab countries for safeguarding their national independence and sovereignty against the armed invasions by the U.S. imperialists and Israeli aggressors and to the struggle of the Palestinian people for recovering their lost country and exercising the national right of self-determination.

They will stand firmly on the side of these peoples in the fight against the common enemy and render every active support and encouragement to their sacred struggle.

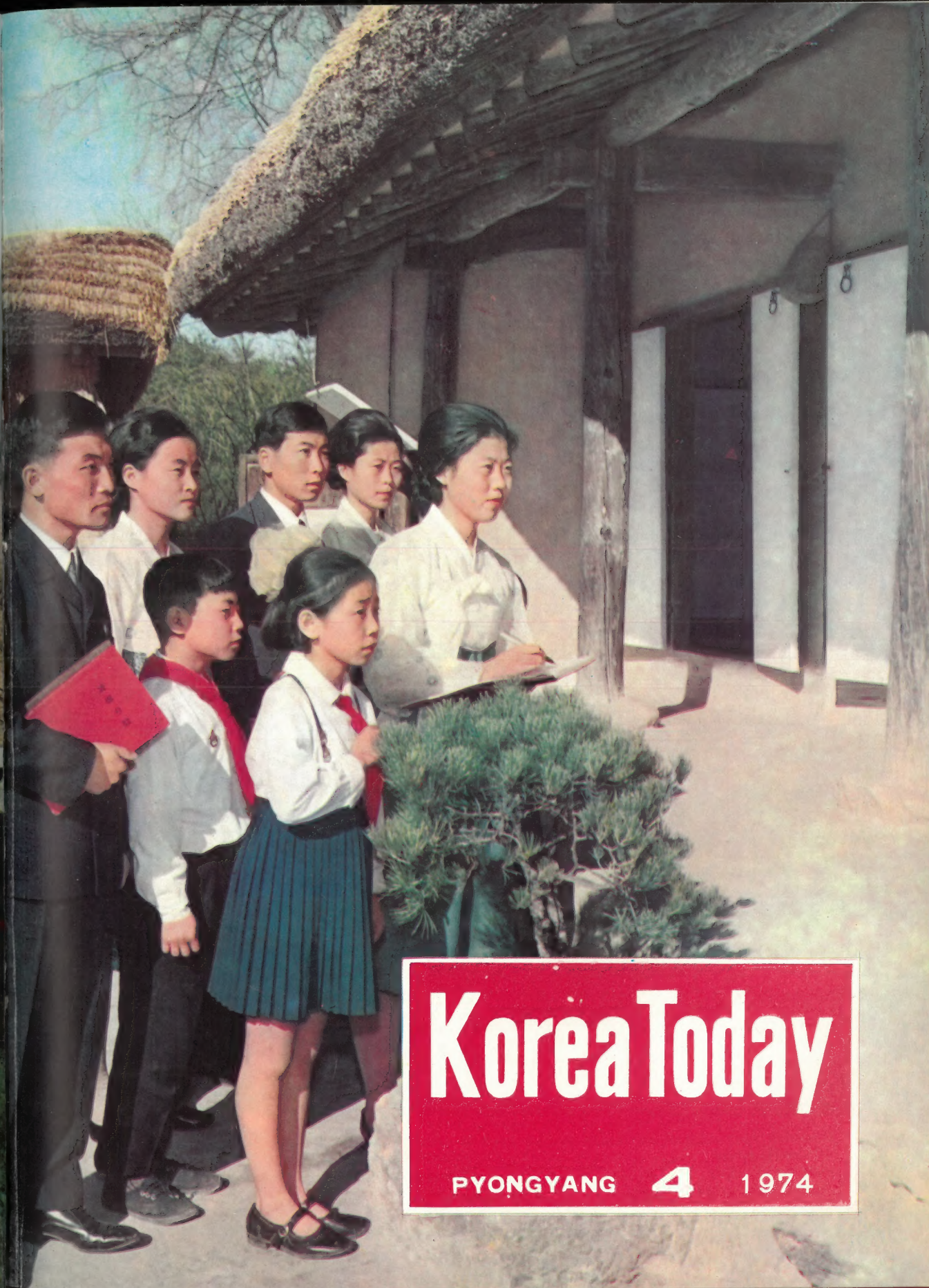
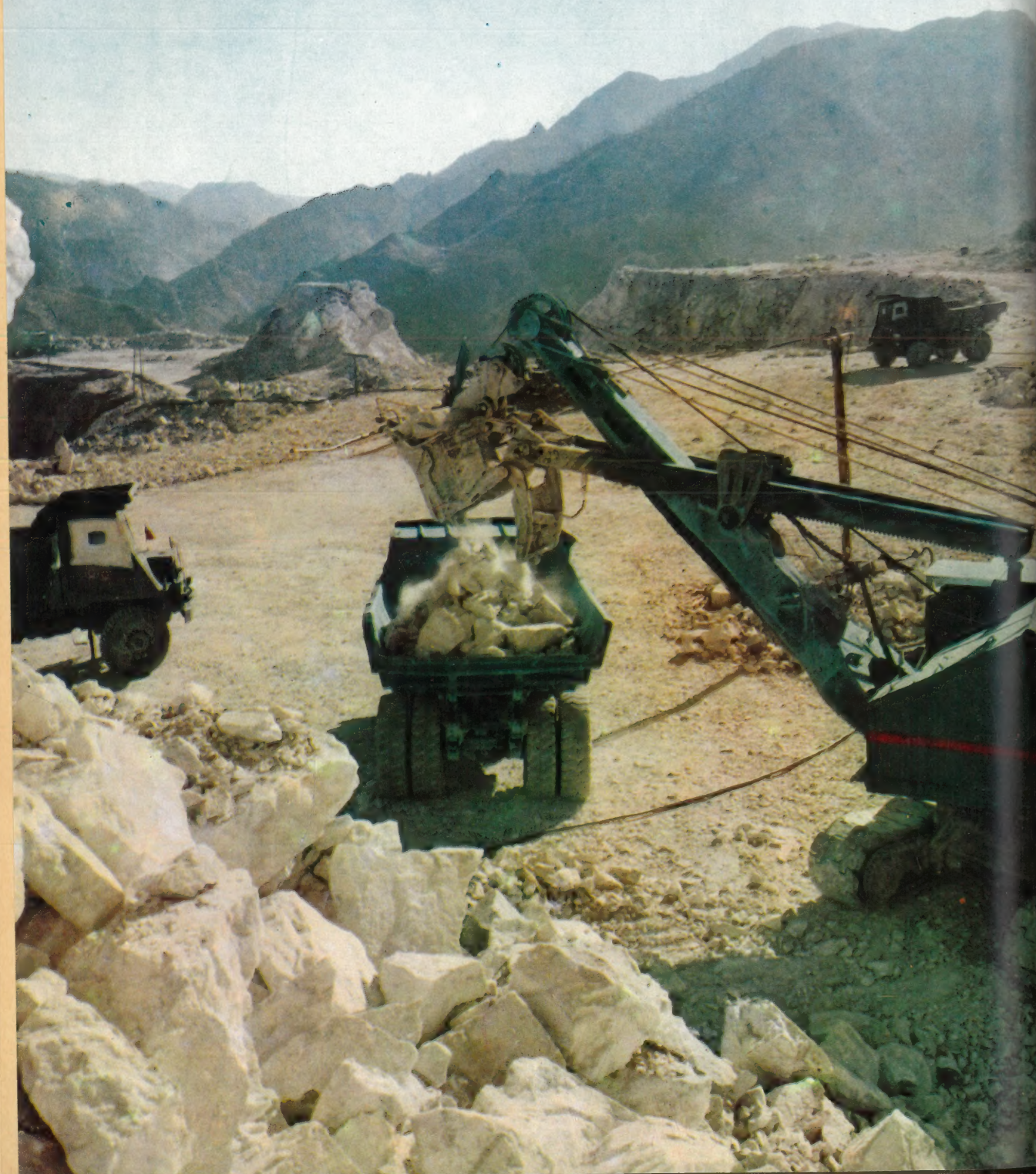
The Israeli aggressors are now more isolated with strong protest and condemnation from the revolutionary peoples of the world. With no military adventure, can they escape from the impending ruin and their fate is sealed.

INSIDE BACK COVER: Groceries are well stocked with different foodstuffs and so always capture the custom of consumers

BACK COVER: An open-air pit at the Ryongyang mine where innovations are effected every day



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